FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-020
Thursday
30 January 1992

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-020 CONTENTS *30 January 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

DPRK, Japan Start Beijing Normalization Talks *[KCNA]* 1
    DPRK Signing IAEA Accord Welcomed *[KYODO]* 1
ASEAN's Relations With Vietnam Examined *[Bangkok THE NATION 29 Jan]* 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Stores Law Revision To Fulfill U.S. Accord *[KYODO]* 3
Ministry To Use U.S., European Cars on Lease *[KYODO]* 3
Trade Houses Voice Concerns About Managed Trade *[KYODO]* 3
Opposition Charges on Trade Concessions Rejected *[KYODO]* 3
Miyazawa Rules Out Defense Spending Reduction *[KYODO]* 4
Miyazawa Leaves To Attend New York UN Summit *[KYODO]* 4
Pollution Checks at U.S. Bases Said Inadequate *[KYODO]* 4
Emergency Aid Sent to Former Soviet Republics *[KYODO]* 5
Cooperation in Sakhalin Oil Project Considered *[KYODO]* 5
Possible Gorbachev Visit to Tokyo Said Hinted *[KYODO]* 6
Law Revision Sought To Permit Overseas Rescues *[KYODO]* 6
Firm To Study Exploitability of Middle East Oil *[KYODO]* 6
Minister Denies Taking Money in University Scam *[KYODO]* 6
Miyzawa: Money Policy Sparked Land Speculation *[KYODO]* 7
MOF Says Government Must Cut Bond Issuance *[KYODO]* 7
Exports of Vehicles in 1991 Reportedly Down *[KYODO]* 8
Businesses Expect Economy To Pick Up Mid-Year *[KYODO]* 8
Nuclear Fuel Plant Seeks Boosted Capacity *[KYODO]* 9

North Korea

Second Contact of N-S High-Level Talks Reported *[Pyongyang Radio]* 9
South's 'Arms Buildup' Hindering Agreement *[KCNA]* 10
Committee for Korean Reunification Meets in Paris *[KCNA]* 10
    Adopts Letter to UN Secretary General *[KCNA]* 11
    Sends 'Open Questionnaire' to U.S. *[KCNA]* 11
    Adopts 1992 Action Program *[KCNA]* 11
    Meeting Participants Named *[KCNA]* 12
    Honorary President Addresses Meeting *[KCNA]* 13
    Sends Letter to Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 13
    Sends Letter to Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 13
    Chairman, Secretary Deliver Reports *[KCNA]* 14
    WPK Delegation Meets Chairman *[KCNA]* 15
Envoy to Vienna Notes Japan's Desire for N-Arms *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
Daily Criticizes Japan's Desire for Nuclear Arms *[KCNA]* 16
Abrogation of South Korea-Japan Treaty Demanded *[KCNA]* 17
O Chin-u on Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Tradition *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
'Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit' Stressed *[Pyongyang Radio]* 25
Daily Stresses Implementing Light Industry Policy *[Pyongyang Radio]* 27
KCNA Reviews Pyongyang Press for 30 Jan 29

South Korea

President Bush's Address to Congress Considered *[THE KOREA TIMES 30 Jan]* 29
Economic Experts Foresee Mounting U.S. Pressure *[YONHAP]* 30
No Tae-u Discusses DPRK in Magazine Interview *[YONHAP]* 30
Reports on Signing of IAEA Nuclear Safety Accord 30
    DPRK Signs Agreement *[YONHAP]* 30
    Government Welcomes Signing *[YONHAP]* 31
Envoy to Austria on North's Nuclear Capability *[YONHAP]* 31
* GDR Said To Give Nuclear Technology to North *[SIN TONG-A Dec]* 32
Government Considers Post-Election N-S Summit *[YONHAP]* 32
North Korea Revising Joint Venture Law *[TONG-A ILBO 29 Jan]* 33
DPRK, Russia Agree To Revise Bilateral Pact *[YONHAP]* 33
Diplomatic Relations Established With Uzbekistan *[YONHAP]* 33
Foreign Ministry Announces PRC Trade Agreement *[YONHAP]* 33
Chances for ASEAN Economic Bloc Viewed *[THE KOREA TIMES 30 Jan]* 34
Government To Support Export-Oriented Firms *[YONHAP]* 34
Montreal Protocol Bans Ozone-Destructive Products *[THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jan]* 34
Budget Cutting, Energy-Saving Plans Announced *[YONHAP]* 35
Dissident Receives Compensation for Torture *[YONHAP]* 35
Government To Revise Incorrect, 'Biased' Textbooks *[YONHAP]* 35
Opposition Claims NSP Involved in DLP Selection *[THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jan]* 36
Pre-Election Events Indicate 'Rekindling' Feud *[THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jan]* 36
New Officials Named to Foreign Ministry Posts *[YONHAP]* 37
New Head of Customs Administration Named *[YONHAP]* 37
Foreign Ministry Establishes Maritime Committee *[YONHAP]* 37

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

SLORC Announces Governmental Changes 29 Jan 39
    Cabinet Reshuffle Noted *[Rangoon Radio]* 39
    Three New Members Added to Council *[Rangoon Radio]* 39
    Transport Ministry Reorganized *[Radio Rangoon]* 39
    Deputy Ministers Appointed *[Rangoon Radio]* 39
Registration of Free People League Annulled *[Rangoon Radio]* 40
5,000 Troops Ready To Attack KNU Near Manerplaw *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 30 Jan]* 40
Aid Halt to Military Regime Urged *[KYODO]* 40

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Border Meeting Held With Indonesia Jan 28-30 41
    Sutrisno Arrives, Views Enhancing Ties *[ANTARA]* 41
    Stresses Maritime Security *[ANTARA]* 41
    Minister Discusses Economic Visits *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 41
    Agreement on Disputed Islands Noted *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 42

Cambodia

Sihanouk Continues Visit to Battambang Province 42
    Speaks at Mass Meeting 27 Jan *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 42
    Speaks at Hospital 28 Jan *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 46
Interior Ministry Official on Ung Phan Attack *[SPK]* 48
144 Political, War Prisoners Released *[Radio VOK]* 48
SRV, Phnom Penh Ship Ammunition to Battambang *[Radio VGNUFC]* 48
SRV Troops Shell Villages in Siem Reap *[Radio VGNUFC]* 49
UNAMIC Deploys Observers to Fifth Post *[AFP]* 49
Land Dispute With Soldiers Becomes 'More Heated' *[Radio VGNUFC]* 49

UNTAC Chief Akashi's Parting Comments Reported *[SPK]* 49

Indonesia

Fretilin Second-in-Command Reportedly Captured *[AFP]* 50
UK Support for Dili Recommendation Noted *[ANTARA]* 51
PRC Reportedly Interested in Local Investment *[ANTARA]* 51

Philippines

Barnes' Kidnappers Said Ready To Negotiate *[AFP]* 51
Official Supports 'Status Quo' on Spratly Islands *[AFP]* 52
Aquino Urges Visit Rights for Aung San Suu Kyi *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 30 Jan]* 52
Cardinal Rejects Aquino Request To Support Ramos *[Manila Radio]* 53
De Villa To Allow Rebels To Run in Elections *[Manila Radio]* 53
Lawmaker Proposes Purchase of PRC Fighter Planes *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 29 Jan]* 53
De Villa Outlines Military Modernization Plan *[BUSINESS WORLD 30 Jan]* 53
Communist Rebels Kill Five in Capiz Ambush *[Manila Radio]* 54
Mindanao Development Authority Plan Approved *[MALAYA 29 Jan]* 54

Thailand

Ministers Answer Questions About ASEAN Summit *[Bangkok Radio]* 54
Anan Supports Rapid Dispatch of UNTAC *[Bangkok Radio]* 55
Deputy Commerce Minister Urges GATT Revisions *[THE NATION 28 Jan]* 55
Trade Protection for Chemicals, Software Approved *[MATICHON 27 Jan]* 56

Vietnam

Delegation Discusses Ties, POW Issue in U.S. *[Hanoi Radio]* 56
Ambassador Asserts Government Position on Cambodia *[Hanoi Radio]* 56
Papers Hail ASEAN Meeting, Hanoi Membership *[VNA]* 56
Defense Minister Tours Quang Nam-Danang Province *[NHAN DAN 1 Jan]* 57
General Staff Chief Attends Navy Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* 57

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Inflation at 28-Year Low of 1.5 Percent for 1991 *[AFP]* 58

Papua New Guinea

Namaliu Welcomes ASEAN Free Trade Moves *[AFP]* 58

DPRK, Japan Start Beijing Normalization Talks

SK3001061892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0553 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing January 30 (KCNA)—The sixth intergovernmental talks for the normalisation of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations began in Beijing today.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side are the members of the DPRK Government delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Chon In-chol and on the opposite side were the members of the Japanese Government delegation led by representative of the Japanese Government Noboru Nakahira.

DPRK Signing IAEA Accord Welcomed

OW3001031492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 30 KYODO—Japan and North Korea began their sixth round of talks on normalizing diplomatic relations at the North Korean Embassy in Beijing on Thursday.

At the outset of the two-day meeting, Japan's chief negotiator Noboru Nakahira welcomed North Korea's recent announcement that it will sign a nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which would allow inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Earlier this month, Pyongyang said it will sign the accord with the IAEA in late January, as required by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which North Korea signed in 1985.

Nakahira said Pyongyang should implement one by one the contents of its announcement so as to clear away international concern over its nuclear development program, and added that the Tokyo-Pyongyang talks will not progress without such steps.

Until the previous fifth round of bilateral talks in November last year, Japan and North Korea remained apart over Tokyo's calls for Pyongyang to accept international inspections of its nuclear facilities.

In the sixth round of talks, Tokyo and Pyongyang are expected to discuss basic bilateral matters, such as elucidating North Korea's jurisdiction on the divided Korean peninsula, Japanese officials said.

The issue of Japan paying compensation for its 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula is also likely to be on the agenda, the officials said.

The two sides are also expected to discuss other problems such as allowing home visits to Japan by Japanese women in North Korea married to North Koreans.

An estimated 6,000 Japanese women went to North Korea with their husbands in the 1960s and have not been allowed even brief returns to Japan.

In working-level talks scheduled for Thursday afternoon, Japan will ask North Korea for information on a Japanese woman known as Li Un-hye in Korean, the officials said.

The woman allegedly was kidnapped to train a North Korean agent—who was later convicted in Seoul in the 1987 bombing of a South Korean airliner that killed 115 people on board—how to pose as a Japanese.

ASEAN's Relations With Vietnam Examined

BK2901023192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jan 92 p A8

[by Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Vietnam's relationship with ASEAN has been rather peculiar. Less than four months ago, the Indochinese country was still considered as an ASEAN adversary. Now, it has become the new darling of ASEAN. As Hanoi prepares to accede, along with Laos, to the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia in the middle of this year, Vietnam will remain the main focus of ASEAN in years to come.

A pondering question is what will be the new course of relations between Vietnam and the six-member regional grouping. Before any assumptions are made, one has to remember that Vietnam's relations with ASEAN in contemporary Southeast Asia has been confined to the period of the Vietnam War and the Cambodian conflict.

It is safe to say that at least three different kinds of relations exist between Vietnam and ASEAN countries.

Topping the list is relations between Indonesia and Vietnam. Their common stand on many issues during the past two decades has strengthened the bond of friendship between the two countries. Sharing a similar anti-colonial background, they took the same road in the Third World in their quest for independence.

After the end of the Vietnam War, the elan of Vietnamese revolutionary leaders was praised in the Third World as Indonesia asserted itself to become a leader of the non-alignment movement.

Jakarta's effort in trying to break the deadlock in the Cambodian conflict is well-known and well-documented. Serving as ASEAN's interlocutor between Vietnam and ASEAN, Indonesia has always been in the strongest position to speak for ASEAN and it is still the country most trusted by Hanoi.

Because of this special relationship with the Indochinese country, Jakarta's political stature in the region all the while has been clearly enhanced.

On the other hand, Singapore and Malaysia have maintained "businesslike" relationships with Vietnam. After years of strongly advocating the strategy of "bleeding Vietnam white" after the defeat of the US in the Vietnam War in 1975, Singapore has now moved aggressively into Vietnam.

Within the past few weeks after Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's visit here, Singapore has been making impressive inroads laying foundations for further trade and investment.

Like Singapore, Malaysia's ties with Vietnam has been rather controversial. Kuala Lumpur was one of the co-founders of the anti- Vietnamese Cambodian resistance coalition in 1982, which later became a thorn for Vietnam's strategy in Cambodia. However, Malaysia's anti-Western attitude as well as the idea of Zopfan (Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality) and Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone which Kuala Lumpur mooted together with Jakarta was attractive to Hanoi.

Moving to Bangkok, Thailand's ties with Vietnam follows the typical pattern of a "love-hate" relationship. Mutual suspicions and mistrusts have been responsible for the ill-feelings toward one another during the past four decades. It also slowed down progress in their bilateral relations.

Prior to World War II, Thailand helped Vietnam organize its underground movement to fight the French. During the past three years, Thai leaders, especially Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and his predecessor Chatchai Chunhawan, have been trying to instill trust and confidence in Thai-Vietnamese diplomacy.

Vietnam apparently is looking beyond the realm of Indonesia, Malaysia Singapore and Thailand in its relationship with ASEAN, and will establish ties with the regional grouping's fifth member—Brunei—within this year.

According to Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, their respective United Nations representatives have aleady held discussions about future diplomatic ties.

With the winding down of Cold War barriers, it is quite clear that Vietnmese leaders are looking at ASEAN as a new force that will help them carry out their economic reforms. Last year, Vietnam's trade with ASEAN as a group amounted to US$600 million, of which 50 percent were with Singapore. ASEAN has already invested about US$300 million in Vietnam.

Without the Cambodian conflict, apart from some littoral disputes in the South China Sea, Vietnam is very comfortable with the present governments of ASEAN.

For one thing, all ASEAN governments are preoccupied with economic developments that no pre-conditions like democratic political reforms and respect for human rights have been placed on the Hanoi government in order for ties to be maintained. This certainly is in stark contrast with Hanoi's relationship with Western nations, where respect for human rights takes precedence before anything else.

Since the Seventh Party Congress last June, Vietnam dramatically shifted its foreign policy from the socialist camp towards capitalist Southeast Asia. Since then, Hanoi has begun series of confidence building measures toward ASEAN countries, especially on the Vietnamese refugee problem. After the signing of the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia, Vietnamese refugees and displaced persons stranded in ASEAN countries have become the only major problem.

In a bid to resolve the long-standing issue, Hanoi has begun to take back its refugees from Hong Kong and other ASEAN countries including Thailand. Moreover, it has started to cooperate quite closely with the United Nations' High Commissioner For Refugees in reintergrating the returnees back to their community.

It is increasingly clear that Vietnam's foreign policy makers in the past several months are trying to compartmentalize their approach toward ASEAN so as to maximize benefits, either in economic or political terms.

At the moment, Thailand tops the list of ASEAN investment in Vietnam while Singapore is Vietnam's largest trading partner. Hanoi covets Thailand's agricultural know-how but looks for management skills from the island republic.

Malaysia's trade with Vietnam increased last year, and the future prospect is even better because of Kuala Lumpur's stake in oil exploration and cooperation wtih Hanoi. Vietnam will benefit from Malaysia's experience in the oil industry including the construction of oil rigs.

On the other hand, despite Jakarta's long and trusted friendship with Vietnam, Indonesia's trade and commercial ties are marginal to the point of insignificance. As in the past, Indonesian-Vietnamese ties are still in the political realm.

In the world of regional economic competition and cooperation, past political merits, for instance in the Indonesian case, are not necessarily translated into close economic ties. Dollars and cents are a key factor in determining Vietnam's relations with ASEAN.

With this backdrop, some ASEAN leaders have already stated clarly that Vietnam's ASEAN membership, in one form or another, would depend on how well and how quick Hanoi manages its economic-reforms and becomes part of the international economic system.

Japan

Stores Law Revision To Fulfill U.S. Accord

OW3001104192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 (KYODO)—A revised large-scale retail stores law will go into effect Friday to lower hurdles against the opening of large-sized retail outlets. The revised large-scale retail stores law will mark the fulfillment of a Japan-U.S. agreement in June 1990 on bilateral trade talks aimed at removing barriers to trade and investment in each country.

Under the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, Japan promised to loosen the restrictions on opening big retail outlets, which Washington sees as dampening sales of imports. The revised law provides for shortening the period for large stores to obtain permission to open an outlet to one year at maximum.

The revision abolishes the required process of coordination with local shopkeepers in the prospective store's neighborhood, a system which used to delay the process as long as 10 years. The new law also doubles to 3,000 square meters the amount of floor space a retailer can have without obtaining permission from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to open.

The drastic revision has already resulted in the opening of toy shops by U.S. retail giant Toys "R" Us in Ibaraki and Nara prefectures.

Ministry To Use U.S., European Cars on Lease

OW3001122992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—The Transport Ministry has decided to introduce on lease one U.S. and one European-made car for its use in a move to reduce automobile trade friction, ministry officials said Thursday.

The ministry intends to select the two models taking account of usage and lease fees and to introduce the cars by March at the latest, the officials said.

Due to the limit on the budget for fiscal 1991, the ministry will start using the cars on lease and will consider buying them in a couple of years from now, they said.

The ministry seems to have decided on the simultaneous introduction of the two cars to avoid friction with the European side, ministry sources said.

It has not yet been decided which country will provide the European car.

The foreign and international trade and industry ministries already use some foreign cars for their use, while the Transport Ministry uses only Japanese vehicles, the officials said.

Trade Houses Voice Concerns About Managed Trade

OW3001041892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—Japanese trading houses said Thursday the country's external trade imbalance should be rectified through increased imports rather than through "managed trade."

In a breakfast meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe, representatives from the Japan Foreign Trade Council voiced concern that European and Asian countries may regard the recent Japan-U.S. pact on bilateral auto and other trade issues as managed trade, and might favor similar measures to reduce their trade gap with Japan, a ministry official said.

"What is needed is not to meet the balance, but to further open the Japanese market and to boost imports," the council's chairman, Yohei Mimura, was quoted as saying.

Mimura was referring to the Japan-U.S. agreement, announced during U.S. President George Bush's recent visit to Tokyo, that Japan will buy substantially more U.S.-made cars and car parts in the next few years.

The agreement has been called an attempt at managed trade, intended to artificially slash the 40 billion dollar annual bilateral trade gap.

Watanabe, in his reply to Mimura, stressed that the government is making efforts to increase foreign exports to and investments in Japan.

The trade minister also said the government will take "flexible and appropriate" measures to achieve its target of a 3.5 percent economic growth set for the next fiscal year, beginning on April 1, so that flagging domestic demand can be buttressed and imports of foreign products increased.

Opposition Charges on Trade Concessions Rejected

OW3001101992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa rejected charges Thursday from opposition parties that he gave unnecessary trade concessions to the United States by concluding bilateral automobile and auto parts deals.

Kojin Katagami of the No. 2 opposition Komeito, at a plenary session of the House of Councillors, said Miyazawa "gave in to pressure from the United States" in his attempt to assuage a trade imbalance between the U.S. and Japan.

During Bush's visit in early January, Japanese auto companies agreed to set a "voluntary" target that would boost purchases of U.S. auto parts to 19 billion dollars in 1994, up from about 9 billion dollars in 1990.

Katagami called the accord an attempt to "manage trade."

Miyazawa rejected the charges, saying it was the Japanese automakers themselves who voluntarily sketched out import programs and, at the government's advice, came up with respective import target figures.

Voluntary compilation of targeted import figures does not amount to managed trade, he said.

Hiroyuki Konishi of the Democratic Socialist Party also criticized Miyazawa, saying that the accords "threaten to take away the jobs of workers in the Japanese auto parts industry."

Miyazawa described the accord as a crucial attempt to preseve Japan's long-term "partnership" with its largest trading partner.

He also said the accord was a "success," because it blocked the collapse of bilateral relations between the two economic superpowers that account for 40 percent of the world's gross national products.

During the day's parliamentary debate, opposition legislators also urged the government to clamp down on the flow of political donations from the business community to ruling Liberal Democratic Party legislators. Opposition members said the move would help restore domestic and international trust in national politics.

Keiko Chiba of the Social Democratic Party said public trust in the integrity of politicians "has plunged to the bottom" following a series of bribery scandals implicating senior LDP figures. Chiba called on Miyazawa to slap a new tax on corporate expenditures that are "unaccounted for in corporate tax returns," saying that such funds have been funneled to politicians' coffers as bribes to gain their favors. Last December, the National Tax Administration Agency reported that large Japanse business corporations refused to account for 47.6 billion yen worth of expenditures during the 12-month period from July 1989 to June 1990.

Miyazawa rejected Chiba's demand, saying that a portion of the unaccounted corporate expenditures have already been subjected to limited taxation.

Both Komeito's Katagami and the Japanese Communist Party's Hiroshi Tachiki demanded the government clarify the politicians' alleged involvements in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal. They said the clarification would be in addition to the ongoing probe into the Kyowa scandal, which implicates former Cabinet Minister Fumio Abe.

Miyazawa Rules Out Defense Spending Reduction

OW3001113192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa rejected opposition demands Thursday that Japan cut its defense spending following landmark U.S. and Russian decisions to sharply reduce their nuclear arsenals.

Miyazawa was responding to a question from Eiichi Nakamura of the Rengo-Sangiin, an intra-House of Councillors group affiliated with Japan's largest labor union, the eight million-strong Japanese trade union confederation (Rengo).

The prime minister told the upper chamber plenary session that Japan would not follow suit even in the aftermath of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's announcement Wednesday that he would start dismantling his country's nuclear weaponry.

U.S. President George Bush proposed Tuesday that the U.S. and Russia should eliminate all land-based multiple-warhead nuclear missiles.

Miyazawa said Japan will not cut its conventional weaponry because, unlike the U.S. and Russia, Japan has not been "building up its military capabilities to prepare for an assault by any specific state as a possible enemy."

"However, we will review our midterm defense buildup program," he said, referring to Japan's five-year, 22.75 trillion yen defense spending program which is to be implemented between 1991 and 1995.

Miyazawa also said it is important that Japan take enough time to go over basic policies regarding its defense capabilities.

Miyazawa Leaves To Attend New York UN Summit

OW3001100392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 (KYODO)—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa left Thursday for New York to attend the first summit meeting of member countries of the United Nations Security Council and hold talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin and other world leaders.

Japanese officials said Miyazawa will meet U.S. President George Bush at a New York hotel Thursday night shortly after his arrival.

Their talks are expected to focus on coordinated aid to Russia and other member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, U.N. reform, and Japan-U.S. trade relations, officials said.

Miyazawa will confer with Yeltsin Friday afternoon as well as with British Prime Minister John Major after the U.N. Security Council Summit. He will also meet with Chinese Premier Li Peng and other foreign leaders.

Pollution Checks at U.S. Bases Said Inadequate

OW3001135892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Yokohama, Jan. 30 (KYODO)—A report commissioned by a U.S. House of Representatives committee claims the handling of hazardous wastes at U.S. military bases in Japan is inadequate, a Yokohama-based antinuclear group said Thursday.

The multinational group, Pacific Campaign To Disarm the Seas, said it has a copy of a report presented by an environmental restoration panel in which it is claimed the number of hazardous waste disposal points at bases in Japan is undetermined.

The panel was dispatched to the Pacific region by the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Armed Services [as received].

The report said environmental protection is not covered under the current Status of Forces Agreement between Japan and the United States and regulation of hazardous waste in Japan is not "as far along" as environmental regulation in regard to air and water pollution.

A spokesman for the U.S. bases in Japan was not immediately available for comment on the report.

The report praised air and water pollution measures at the bases in Japan but said hazardous waste disposal falls short of U.S. standards.

It said the panel was unable to document all sites but recorded caves housing drums of waste and three other places already accounted for at Yokosuka Naval Station in Kanagawa Prefecture and one disposal point at Kadena Air Base in Okinawa Prefecture.

The report estimated the cost of the cleanup at Kadena as 200,000 dollars.

It is the first time environmental issues at U.S. bases in the region, including the Philippines, have been the subject of such a report.

The report did not specify the contents of the hazardous wastes in most instances it documented.

However, it said that at one unspecified base in Japan, the water table is polluted by the organic solvent trichloroethelene.

"The potential cost of Department of Defense (DOD) environmental activities in Japan is difficult to project because the number and extent of contaminated sites at DOD bases is unknown and cost data for DOD environmental compliance and safety projects is incomplete," the report said.

Emergency Aid Sent to Former Soviet Republics

OW3001110592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—An airplane bound for the former Soviet Union with 30 million yen worth of emergency humanitarian aid left Narita Airport on Thursday, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The aid consists of powdered milk, hypodermic syringes, and antibiotics which will be delivered to the five former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzia, Tadjikistan, Turkmenia, and Uzbekistan.

The aid mission is in response to a U.S. request for coordinated humanitarian aid to the former Soviet republics.

The ministry officials said Japan is also considering extending humanitarian aid to Russia's far eastern region. They said the ministry will study the problem after a survey mission returns from Khabarovsk.

Cooperation in Sakhalin Oil Project Considered

OW3001053092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—Mitsui and Co. said Thursday it is sounding out a possible joint operation with Japan's semi-governmental venture in a 10 billion dollar international project to develop oil and gas off the Siberian island of Sakhalin.

Mitsui officials said the Russian Government has suggested the joint operation with the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. (SODECO), which is supported by the publicly run Japan National Oil Corp.

SODECO was the Japanese partner of a group that Wednesday lost out to Mitsui's consortium in the bid for the project.

The Mitsui officials speculated that Russia made the suggestion in the hopes it would help get public loans from Japan for the project. Also taken into consideration, they said, was strong support for SODECO in the Sakhalin project area.

The Mitsui officials said such cooperation could help the project financially.

Mitsui and two U.S. oil firms, Marathon Oil Co. and McDermott International Inc., on Wednesday won the giant Russian project in an international tender.

SODECO and its partner, Exxon Corp., were among the five other international groups competing for the project contract, and some had deemed their group the likeliest winner.

In addition to SODECO, the Russian Government has suggested considering joint operation with Mobile Oil Corp. which was also in the international tender, according to the Mitsui officials. Texas-based Exxon was not mentioned, they said.

Mitsui and its partners, expecting to start a feasibility study soon, are ready to begin negotiating details of the possible joint operation with the SODECO, the officials said.

The Sakhalin oil development project involves development of two fields, Piltun Astohskoye and Lunskoye, along the east coast of Sakhalin.

The area's estimated deposits are about 100 million tons of crude oil and about 400 billion cubic meters of gas, according to Mitsui. The main work is expected to start in late 1995.

Possible Gorbachev Visit to Tokyo Said Hinted

OW3001143192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1422 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 30 (KYODO)—Former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev hinted Thursday he may visit Japan, Japanese Ambassador to Russia Sumio Edamura said.

Edamura said Gorbachev told him he has received many invitations from Japanese politicians, scholars, and news organizations to come to Japan.

Gorbachev visited Tokyo in April last year as president of the Soviet Union.

Law Revision Sought To Permit Overseas Rescues

OW3001135192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 (KYODO)—The government plans to revise the current Self-Defense Forces Law to allow use of military aircraft, including two new government-owned jets, for rescue of Japanese nationals involved in disasters and conflicts abroad, government officials said Thursday.

The two new Boeing 747-400 jumbo jets, which arrived in Japan last November, will be put into service this summer after training and test flights.

The planes, which will be managed and operated by the Defense Agency in April, are the first such jets to be used exclusively by the Japanese Government.

Japan bought the high-tech planes for some 36 billion yen as part of efforts to reduce its huge trade surplus with the United States.

According to a government draft revision of the SDF Law, the two jets and all SDF planes would be available for use in case of emergency to transport Japanese nationals abroad.

The planes would also be used for emergency transport of foreign nationals, along with Japanese nationals, at the Japanese foreign minister's request.

Under existing law, only dignitaries such as state guests and cabinet ministers can be transported on SDF planes.

The government plans to incorporate a new clause into the current law to enable SDF planes to carry Japanese nationals overseas.

The proposed clause would allow the Defense Agency chief, if requested to do so by the foreign minister, to use the aircraft to evacuate Japanese nationals from the scene of potential disasters and conflicts abroad.

The government will submit the draft bill revising the SDF Law to the current session of the Diet.

The draft, however, is expected to draw strong criticism from opposition parties because it could pave the way for overseas dispatch of the SDF.

The first bill that would authorize overseas dispatch of SDF personnel to join U.N.-sponsored peacekeeping activities was approved by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party-dominated House of Representatives in the last Diet session.

The bill, however, is still pending before the opposition-controlled House of Councillors.

Firm To Study Exploitability of Middle East Oil

OW3001142092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1340 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO— Tokyo-based Arabian Oil Co. said Thursday that in conjunction with Japan National Oil Corp. (JNOC) it will begin to study the exploitability of oil in a deep submarine field in the neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, using the latest exploration technology.

The offshore oilfield, located near the Khafji and Hout Oilfields where Arabian Oil is producing crude oil, has an estimated four billion barrels of crude oil reserves.

However, it has so far been impossible to extract crude oil from the deposit, located 1,200-1,350 meters below sea level.

The two companies will undertake exploration with a 4 billion yen budget over a period of five years starting in fiscal 1992.

The Saudi and Kuwaiti Governments have consented to the planned study, Arabian Oil officials said.

Government researchers from the two Middle East countries will participate in the study.

Arabian Oil's Khafji and Hout Oilfields in the neutral zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are currently producing about 250,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

Keiichi Konaga, president of Arabian Oil, said government officials from Japan and the oil-producing states are showing much interest in the project.

Minister Denies Taking Money in University Scam

OW3001143292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1407 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—Posts and Telecommunications Minister Hideo Watanabe denied press reports Thursday that he received hundreds of millions of yen from parents of high school students in exchange for using his influence to secure university admissions.

Watanabe, a House of Representatives legislator, denied the allegations in a telephone conversation with Chief

Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's chief spokesman.

Kato told a news conference that he received a phone call Wednesday from Watanabe, who had been accused by a leading newspaper and a popular magazine of engaging in alleged back-room dealings with parents and several university officials.

Kato quoted Watanabe as saying, "Those allegations regarding me are not facts." Kato said he replied, "I understand."

Miyazawa told reporters at the Diet building that he has not heard about the allegations.

The scandal was the latest to hit Miyazawa's three-month-old cabinet, following the Kyowa scandal in which his faction's former secretary general, Fumio Abe, was arrested for allegedly taking bribes.

The weekly SHUKAN BUNSHUN magazine carried in its January 6 editions an expose by Watanabe's former first secretary, Hideyuki Nagasawa, in which allegations were made that Watanabe accepted "remunerations" of up to 31 million yen per request.

The schools allegedly involved in the new scandal included Aoyama Gakuin University, Chuo University, Komazawa University, Nihon University, Tamagawa Gakuen University, and Tokai University.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN, quoting the former secretary, also reported Thursday that the payments ranged from tens of thousands of yen to up to 2 million yen, depending on the social status and financial standings of the parents.

The daily said the back-stage maneuverings continued for more than 10 years following Watanabe's election to the Diet in 1976.

The paper quoted an anonymous president of a property development company, who said, "in 1982, I asked legislator Watanabe to use his influence to secure my eldest son's entrance into a university."

"Soon after I was informed of the university's decision to admit my eldest son, I went to the Diet legislators' office building and handed over 2 million yen in a brown envelope," he was quoted as saying.

Miyazawa: Money Policy Sparked Land Speculation

OW3001062192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Thursday acknowledged the government's relaxed monetary policy triggered the bubble economy of soaring land and stock prices in the latter half of the 1980s, but defended it as a means of countering a rising yen.

Miyazawa made the remarks at a House of Councillors' plenary session in response to opposition questioner Hiroshi Tachiki of the Japanese Communist Party.

He defended the stimulative monetary policy of cutting the official discount rate to a historic low of 2.5 percent—taken when he was a finance minister—saying such easy money policy was necessary to soften the adverse effects of the then-appreciating yen on international competitiveness of Japanese exports.

"I do not deny your allegations that the monetary policy generated excess purchasing power (to speculate in the land market)," Miyazawa said in reply to the questioner.

"However, please note that our country's economy could secure the power to counter a stronger yen as the result of this policy," the prime minister said.

Tachiki said the plan saying that the recent scrapping of official curbs on bank loans to finance land developers' speculative land purchases is "crushing salaried workers' hopes to buy lands and homes for families."

Another opposition questioner, Kojin Katagami, of Komeito, urged Miyazawa to clarify the degree of his implication in the 1988-89 Recruit stocks-for-favors scandal.

Miyazawa replied that he had submitted a set of documents of his aide's stock transactions with Recruit Cosmos Co.

"I have already clarified facts by presenting those documents (to the Diet)," he said.

On the international scene, Miyazawa said he would take up the territorial issue with Russia when he meets Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Friday in New York.

The Soviet Red Army seized four islands off Hokkaido in the last days of World War II and the issue has been a major stumbling block to conclude a peace treaty between Japan and Russia.

MOF Says Government Must Cut Bond Issuance

OW3001120892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—The government needs to cut its issuance of construction bonds by more than 1 trillion yen every year to achieve a fiscal reconstruction target by reducing its dependence on bonds for revenue, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) said Thursday.

In a medium-term fiscal outlook submitted to the Diet the same day, the ministry said the government must curtail issuance of construction bonds by 1,150 billion yen every year after fiscal 1993 to attain the target of lowering the ratio of government bond income to overall revenue below 5 percent in fiscal 1995.

With the reduction, the ratio of income from issuing bonds to the total revenue will decline to 4.9 percent in fiscal 1995 from the expected 10.1 percent in fiscal 1992, according to the ministry.

An MOF official stressed that it is not an impossible goal, saying, "we did that (a cut of over 1 trillion yen) before."

The amount of reduction required to achieve the target has swelled from 450 billion yen projected in last year's medium-term outlook because the ministry has decided to increase construction bond issuance.

The ministry intends to make a nearly 2 trillion yen increase in fiscal 1992 from the previous year as a means to cover revenue shortfalls.

The revenue shortfall is projected to be 3 to 4 trillion yen in fiscal 1993.

The MOF plans to fill the fiscal gap by cutting expenditures and raising taxes.

Exports of Vehicles in 1991 Reportedly Down

OW3001081892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 (KYODO)—Japan's exports of cars, trucks, and buses in 1991 fell for the sixth year in a row, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association announced Thursday.

The exports sagged 1.3 percent from the year before to 5,753,387 vehicles, association officials said.

Passenger car exports edged down 0.7 percent to 4,452,233, the first decline in two years.

Shipments of trucks marked their sixth consecutive decline, falling 4.7 percent to 1,247,271. But bus exports shot up 34.8 percent to 13,922.

The association said total vehicle exports for December dropped 0.2 percent from a year before to 503,846, the first year-on-year decline in two months.

Passenger car shipments in December, however, were up 0.2 percent to 389,564 vehicles, while truck exports fell 3.0 percent to 108,246.

Exports of buses in December swelled 37.1 percent over the year before to 6,036.

Vehicle exports to the United States in 1991 decreased to 2,075,523 from the previous year's 2,236,988. Shipments to the European Community (EC) rose to 1,264,007 from 1,256,328 in 1990.

The association said 1991 was the fifth straight year that exports to the U.S. fell and the ninth successive year such exports to the E.C. rose.

Exports to the U.S. in December rose 0.8 percent over a year earlier to 208,710 vehicles, marking the first increase for the first time in four months.

Exports to the EC for the month, however, dropped 29.7 percent from a year earlier to 67,363 vehicles, the seventh year-on-year monthly drop.

Businesses Expect Economy To Pick Up Mid-Year

OW3001062392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO—Japanese businesses expect the slowdown in economic growth to bottom out in midyear and start picking up again in autumn as current inventory adjustments end, according to reports submitted Thursday by Finance Ministry branches.

"There were not reports of a sense of recession spreading from any region," said a ministry official who attended the meeting of branch heads and senior ministry officials, which are held three times a year.

Some companies are even planning to speed up capital spending that had been planned for fiscal 1993 to fiscal 1992 as interest rates have fallen considerably, the official said.

The reports by the directors general of the ministry's local finance bureaus show mixed economic activity in terms of both regions and industrial sectors, the official said.

There are clear signs of slowdown in large cities, especially in the housing sector and sales of cars and luxury goods, while the economy looks strong in local areas, the official said.

But no discernible signals of recession or serious pessimism on the economy have been reported, he said.

Business confidence has apparently deteriorated since last autumn, but announced plans for massive spending on public works projects in fiscal 1992 and a December 30 cut in the official discount rate helped buoy business sentiment substantially, the official said, citing the reports.

Consumer spending was generally brisk, except for upscale products and small cars. Leisure-related consumption, in particular, was quite robust.

The housing sector continued to soften, but signs of recovery were seen in businesses related to owned houses. Demand for house repairs was quite strong, the official said.

Corporate investment in plants and facilities was weakening, but the appetite remained strong for investments in streamlining.

In the manufacturing sector, many companies are going through inventory adjustments.

The Tokai Finance Bureau's recent survey showed about half of the region's manufacturers were adjusting their stocks.

But most of the firms expect the adjustments to end by midyear, and consequently business will pick up in autumn, the ministry official said.

Nonmanufacturing activity, excluding that of small- and medium-sized construction companies and real estate firms, was generally strong.

Business was quite robust in computer software, labor replacement services, securities services, and home delivery services.

The labor market remained tight throughout the country.

Companies expect a decline in profits in the second half of fiscal 1991 but a pickup in the first half of fiscal 1992 beginning April 1.

Nuclear Fuel Plant Seeks Boosted Capacity

OW3001052892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0454 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Aomori, Jan. 30 KYODO—The Japan Nuclear Fuel Industries Corp. on Thursday asked the Science and Technology Agency for permission to boost the productivity of the nation's first commercial uranium enrichment plant, corporation officials said.

The corporation has so far obtained permission to produce 600 tons SWU (separative work unit) per year at the plant at Rokkasho, Aomori Prefecture, northern Japan.

The application submitted to the agency seeks expansion of production capacity to 1,050 tons SWU per year at the plant.

Agency officials predicted approval of the request in a year, after safety checks and screenings by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Nuclear Safety Commission.

The Rokkasho plant is the first large-scale commercial uranium enrichment facility to be set up in a country with no nuclear weapons.

The plant is scheduled to start commercial operation in February, the officials said.

They said they plan to start the expansion of the plant in March next year if they get the permission. The cost for the expansion will be some 250 billion yen, the officials said.

North Korea

Second Contact of N-S High-Level Talks Reported

SK3001013192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] The second contact of the two sides' delegates took place today at Tongilgak in an area on our side of Panmunjom. The delegates discussed the formation and operation of subcommittees resulting from the North-South high-level talks.

Two delegates to the North-South high-level talks and entourage members from each side were present at the contact, which took place behind closed doors.

After the contact, our side's delegates gave a news conference and explained the status of the contact.

Our side's delegate said: In accordance with the North-South agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange, the current contact of the two sides' delegates took place to form and operate the North-South political subcommittee, the North-South military subcommittee, and the North-South cooperation and exchange subcommittee under the full-dress talks.

He stressed: People at home and abroad warmly support and welcome the North-South agreement. This is not because it is an agreement for North-South coexistence and exchange, but because it is an agreement that fully reflects the desire and will of all our fellow countrymen for the North and South to reconcile, not to invade each other, and to solve the problem of the country's peace and its reunification by our nation's joint strength.

He also said: At the contact, our side, which considers the spirit of the North-South agreement to be the most important, presented the most reasonable single draft agreement to form three subcommittees for the sake of national interests and demands as specified clearly by the agreement, and made sincere efforts to have it adopted.

He added: Previously, to give priority to solving the exchange problem over the political and military problems, the South side presented three draft letters of agreement on the political subcommittee, the military subcommittee, and the cooperation and exchange subcommittee and an unjust plan to make the cooperation and exchange subcommittee bigger than the other two subcommittees. They would divide it into subcommittees No. 1 and No. 2. However, at today's contact, the South side withdrew this plan and took a positive approach to our reasonable proposal. As a result, prospects became brighter for adopting a single agreement on the formation and operation of subcommittees.

He also said: Contrary to the North-South historic agreement, the South side proposed forming small committees under subcommittees and discussing issues that subcommittees are not supposed to discuss. As a result, no further progress was made and no complete agreement was reached at today's contact.

He stressed: If the sixth talks in Pyongyang are to be held in an atmosphere of grand national festivity as the people wish, it is important to completely stop conducting war exercises with foreign troops and to fundamentally abolish legal and institutional devices that restrict free travel and contacts between the North and the South.

At today's contact, our side's delegate said that the two sides always must be faithful to the historic North-South agreement and must not discuss any issue that is not listed in the agreement. Our side also said that the two sides must make it a rule to respect the agreement from the very beginning of its implementation.

Our side's delegate added that during their meetings with people of other countries, responsible people on the South side said recklessly that, even though the North and South adopted the agreement, it would be difficult to consider the progress in North- South relations to be significant. Our side's delegate also said that under the pretext of filling a vacuum created by the suspension of the Team Spirit joint military exercise, they are conducting large-scale military exercises and other named or unnamed war exercises along the Military Demarcation Line with the United States, instead of the Team Spirit exercise.

He said that this will only aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula and may derail or stop a train that has just started for reunification. He urged the South side to be prudent on this matter.

Our side's delegates answered the reporters' questions.

The two sides agreed to hold the next contact of delegates on 7 February at the South side's area.

South's 'Arms Buildup' Hindering Agreement

SK3001053492 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0502 GMT 30 Jan 92

["Harmful Act"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—No Tae-u on January 28 instructed the brasshats of the puppet Defence Ministry to "direct greater efforts to building up the defence industry" and "further develop external military relations" including the "cooperative relations in security" between South Korea and the United States, according to a report.

On that occasion, puppet Defence Minister Choe Sae-chang vowed to strive for "arms buildup."

Those utterances of the South Korean authorities show that they are continuously building up the armed forces and aggravating the tensions in collusion with outside forces, far from working for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

It is self-evident that a proper implementation of the inter-Korean agreement is unthinkable apart from nonaggression and disarmament, the keynote of the agreement.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities reveal their intention to continue to pursue arms buildup even after the adoption of the agreement.

Recently, the South Korean authorities decided to import missiles worth billions of francs from the Matra Corporation, a monopoly company of munitions industry in France. This is part of their criminal moves.

We cannot but ask the South Korean authorities whether they have the intention to sincerely implement the North-South agreement reflecting the entire nation's desire for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The South Korean authorities must stop such act harmful to the implementation of the inter-Korean agreement and honestly implement it.

The entire fellow countrymen are watching their acts.

Committee for Korean Reunification Meets in Paris

SK3001052092 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0443 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—An appeal to the political parties, governments, parliaments and public organizations of all countries in the world and international organizations was adopted at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) which was held in Paris over January 25-26.

The appeal says that the meeting, in an analysis of the situation of the Korean peninsula, highly appreciated the adoption of the agreement between the North and the South of Korea as an event of great significance.

The meeting expressed the earnest hope that the political parties, governments, parliaments and public organizations of all countries and international organizations would contribute to accelerating the reunification and peace of Korea by supporting the inter-Korean agreement and helping in its implementation, it notes, and goes on:

If the danger of nuclear war is to be removed from the Korean peninsula for good and all and the inter-Korean agreement be implemented, it is an indispensable requisite, above all, to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone, get the U.S. forces and all military equipment including nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, totally discontinue the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a nuclear war game, and strictly ban all forms of military exercises in the Korean peninsula.

Hence, the meeting has decided to proclaim 1992 a "year of solidarity for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" to actively arouse the world people in the movement for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the korean peninsula.

To ensure a durable peace in the Korean peninsula and create a favourable atmosphere for Korea's reunification a peace agreement must be signed at an early date between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the appeal stresses.

The appeal strongly demands that the South Korean authorities set free all the imprisoned democratic figures unconditionally and immediately and promptly scrap the "National Security Law" and all other fascist laws in conformity with the spirit of the North-South agreement.

Noting that the meeting expressed full support to the realistic and fair proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, it calls upon the peoples the world over who love justice and peace to actively conduct the solidarity movements for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Adopts Letter to UN Secretary General

SK3001052292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—A letter to U.N. Secretary General Butros Ghali was adopted at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) which was held in Paris over January 25-26.

The letter says it is, indeed, anachronistic that the hostile relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations continue still today when a new epoch has been created in the solution of the Korean question with the adoption of an agreement between the North and South of Korea and the follow-up joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula agreed upon between the two sides.

Under the present-day new circumstances, it is unjustifiable to maintain the state of truce signed in 1953 with the "U.N. Forces", the letter says, contending that the Korean armistice agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement at an early date.

It also contends that the implementation of the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session (3390B) on the dismantlement of the "U.N. Forces Command" and withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the cloak of the U.N. must no longer be delayed and it must be effected without fail from the viewpoint of promoting the implementation of the inter-Korean agreement.

It expresses the hope that the U.N. and the U.N. secretary-general will take positive steps with regard to these questions in keeping with the spirit of the U.N. Charter.

Sends 'Open Questionnaire' to U.S.

SK3001052492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—An open questionnaire to the U.S. authorities was adopted at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) which was held in Paris over January 25-26.

It asks if the United States, the very one responsible for the division of Korea, is ready to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea now when a new situation has been created on the Korean peninsula, and if it is determined to give up the idea of "unification through absorption" of the North by the South.

It asks if the United States is determined to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons and other armaments from South Korea without delay since it voiced welcome to the inter-Korean agreement, and when and how it intends to confirm the announcement of the South Korean authorities that U.S. nuclear weapons have been withdrawn from South Korea.

It urges the United States to answer whether or not it is ready to completely discontinue not only the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises but all other forms of military exercises, to respect the sovereignty of the Korean people and agree to replace the Korean armistice agreement by a peace agreement.

What answers the U.S. authorities give to these questions will be a touchstone showing whether the United States is willing to contribute to a positive and early solution of the Korean question in keeping with the aspirations of the Korean people and with the expectations of the world's peaceloving people, stresses the open questionnaire.

Adopts 1992 Action Program

SK3001053892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—[A] 1992 action programme of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) was adopted at the enlarged meeting of its Executive Committee which was held in Paris on January 25 and 26.

It is important to intensify the international solidarity movement for supporting the cause of Korea's reunification, the action programme said, and pointed out:

Cilreco calls upon all the world forces cherishing justice and independence, democracy and progress, and peace and friendship to actively join in the international solidarity movement for the reunification and peace of Korea.

Considering the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula to be a primary task in the movement for the reunification and peace of Korea, Cilreco has proclaimed 1992 as a "year of solidarity for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula".

For a successful realization of this movement it will strengthen the propaganda activities concerning the matter of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula, conduct the movement widely in all countries of the world and take measures to expand the movement on an international scale.

This year an "international conference for denuclearization of Korean peninsula" will be opened in Asian region, at which it will review the movement for denuclearization in different countries and take new measures.

Cilreco notes that the fulfilment of the inter-Korean agreement is a major demand in opening a new phase in the process for the reunification and peace of Korea.

For the implementation of the North-South agreement, Cilreco calls for decisively checking all the attempts from outside to impede it, puting pressure on the United States to halt its intervention in the internal affairs of the Korean people, withdraw its troops and arms equipment from South Korea and abandon the "two Koreas policy" and demands the South Korean authorities to immediately stop suppressing those people struggling for the independent reunification of the country against foreign intervention, to tear down the concrete wall built by the South side and remove all the obstacles to achieving great national unity for peaceful reunification.

Considering it an important matter to arouse international support to the proposal for reunification by confederacy at present, Cilreco regards it as important in the 1992 solidarity movement to direct big efforts to propadandizing the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and make the governments, political parties, public organizations and people of all strata of all countries voice their support to the proposal.

Cilreco will dynamically conduct the international solidarity movement supporting the struggle of the South Korean people on the occasion of a "week of international solidarity with the struggle of South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification" which is to be held over May 15-24, 1992.

It will take steps to build up international opinion for supporting the cause of the Korean people in accordance with the trend of developments in the Korean peninsula in 1992 and further expand the international solidarity movement for the reunification and peace of Korea.

By carrying out the above-said matters, Cilreco will contribute to accelerating the peaceful reunification of Korea by further intensifying the international solidarity movement for the reunification and peace of Korea in 1992.

Meeting Participants Named

SK3001054992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—An enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) was held in Paris on January 25 and 26.

Attending the meeting were honorary chairmen of Cilreco—Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-president of Portugal; Roger Dafflon, former mayor of Geneva and Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee], Workers' Party of Switzerland; and former General of Greece Yeoryios Papadhopoulos [title as received], president of the Committee for Struggle Against Foreign Military Bases in Greece and chairman of the Western Europe Committee for Korea's Reunification and Peace—and vice- chairmen—Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and honorary rector of the Nice Law Institute of France; Lawyer Stanley Faulkner, chairman of the U.S. Lawyers Committee on Korea; Robert Parry, Labour Member of the House of Commons of Britain; Paulette Pierson, professor of the Free University of Brussels in Belgium; Hiroshi Wakabayashi, honorary chairman of the Asian Regional Committee to Support Korea's Reunification and secretary general of the Japanese Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea—and Guy Dupre, secretary general of Cilreco, party leaders and delegates from different countries and leading officials of support and solidarity organizations of France and political and public figures of France and diplomatic envoys of different countries.

A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea was also present.

Marshal Francisco da Costa Gomes in his opening address expressed the belief that the meeting would take measures for further expanding and developing the international solidarity movement for reunification and peace in Korea this year, thus contributing to making 1992 a most brilliant year in the history of Korea's reunification.

The meeting discussed the first agenda item "on the new situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and the prospect of Korea's peaceful reunification" and the second item "on the review of the international solidarity activities for supporting Korea's reunification in 1991 and the action programme of Cilreco in 1992".

Yeoryios Papadhopoulos made a report on the first item and Guy Dupre a report on the second item.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted there.

The meeting adopted an appeal to political parties, governments, parliaments and public organisations in all countries and international bodies, 1992 action programme of Cilreco, a letter to the U.N. secretary general and open questionnaires to the authorities of the United States and South Korea.

At the meeting deputy leader of the Malta Labour Party Joe Debono Grech was elected vice-chairman of Cilreco and lawyer of France Norbert Dorniet deputy secretary general of Cilreco.

Honorary President Addresses Meeting

SK3001055292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—A silk banner from the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People (KCSWP) and the flag of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) were conveyed and the flag was hoisted with a due ceremony in Paris on January 25 on the occasion of the 15th founding anniversary of Cilreco.

The leader of a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea conveyed the silk banner and representative president of the France-Korea Friendship Association Jean Suret-Canale conveyed the flag made by friendship and solidarity organizations in France to Marshal Francisco da Costa Gomes, former president of Portugal and honorary president of Cilreco.

Addressing the ceremony, Francisco da Costa Gomes said:

This year marking the 15th founding anniversary of Cilreco is a significant year in which fall the 80th birthday of respected President Kim Il-song and the 50th birthday of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

We wholeheartedly wish President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the outstanding leaders of the Korean people, good health and long life for the victory of the Korean people in their just cause and earnestly hope that this year in which all of us will greet the common jubilees will be a year most brilliant in the history of Korean reunification, a year that will witness a decisive turn in the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The day will surely come when the slogan "Korea is one", the motto of Cilreco, comes true, he said, and added:

We definitely assure the entire Korean people that we will resolutely struggle to move up the day.

After his speech, the silk banner and flag were hoisted on the Effel Tower and placards reading "Korea is one" and "15th founding anniversary of Cilreco" were hung down.

Sends Letter to Kim Il-song

SK3001113492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a letter from the participants in the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea [Cilreco] which was held in Paris.

Reaffirming that to achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula is a task of the times which brooks no further delay, the meeting highly appreciated the adoption of the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and South" which opened a decisive phase in solving the Korean question, says the letter.

It notes that the meeting expressed satisfaction over the fact that the North and the South of Korea agreed to the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula".

These events strikingly demonstrate the justice and vitality of the policies and proposals put forward by President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, stresses the letter.

It points out that the meeting adopted an action program of the Cilreco for 1992 to contribute to accelerating the reunification of Korea through a confederacy elucidated by President Kim Il-song, proclaimed this year a "year of solidarity for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" and adopted an appeal to all the political parties, governments, parliaments and public organizations of all countries and international organizations. The participants in the meeting paid highest homage to President Kim Il-song who is tirelessly working all his life for peace of the country and the reunification of the nation, and wished that this year marking his 80th birthday would be a most brilliant year in the history of reunification of the Korean people, it says.

The letter wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Sends Letter to Kim Chong-il

SK3001113392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter from the participants in the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea [Cilreco] held in Paris.

The adoption of an agreement between the North and the South of Korea on reconciliation, nonaggression and cooperation and exchange and a joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is a powerful demonstration of the validity and vitality of the peaceful reunification policies and overtures advanced by respected President Kim Il-song and a brilliant victory of the struggle the Workers' Party and people of Korea have waged, the letter says, and stresses:

The meeting expresses full support to the new reunification policies clarified by President Kim Il-song in his New Year address.

At the meeting we discussed and decided on the measures for intensifying the international solidarity movement to bring earlier Korea's reunification and adopted [a] 1992 action programme of Cilreco reflecting them.

The meeting announced 1992 as a "year of solidarity for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" and adopted an appeal to political parties, governments, parliaments and public organizations in all countries of the world and international organizations.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Chairman, Secretary Deliver Reports

SK3001114792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—Reports were made at the enlarged meeting of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) held in Paris over January 25-26.

George Pattas, honorary chairman of the Cilreco and chairman of the Western Europe Committee for Korea's Reunification and Peace and former Greek general, delivered a report on the first agenda item "On the New Situation Prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and the Prospect of Korea's Peaceful Reunification."

He said:

The Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South of Korea which was adopted on December 13 last year is a historical document that signifies a great success gained by the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

The United States which is stepping up the execution of the strategy for world supremacy is still resorting to the old "policy of strength" in the Korea policy. The U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea and realising her "unification" by force of arms.

He analysed the new situation created with the DPRK's entry into the United Nations.

The admission of the DPRK to the United Nations has placed on the order of the day the questions of ending the state of truce that has been maintained on the Korean peninsula by the direct interference of the "U.N. Forces" from 1953, replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement signed by the commander of the "U.N. Forces" with a peace agreement and implementing the Resolution 3390B of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session demanding that the "U.N. Forces Command" be dissolved, all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the U.N. cloak be withdrawn and the signatories of the armistice agreement respect the principles of the July 4, 1972, North-South joint statement.

It is important for the United Nations to take positive measures for an early solution to these questions. This is all the more important because the United States is trying to prolong the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea for an indefinite period and justify its interference in the internal affairs of Korea under the name of the U.N.

The denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is a prerequisite to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Over the past one year the United States has waged an anti-DPRK campaign over the problem of nuclear inspection. The campaign was designed to isolate the DPRK internationally and justify the presence of the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea.

The North and the South of Korea agreed upon "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula" and the question of signing of the nuclear safeguards accord and nuclear inspection has become to be solved. The DPRK has made sincere efforts to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

The reporter referred to the desire of the Korean people and their struggle for national reunification and to the best way of realising national reunification at an early date.

He continued:

U.S. imperialism is paying particular attention to the Korean issue, trying to perpetuate the division of Korea and insisting on "unification through absorption" of the North by the South on condition of the preservation of their domination over it, if it is to be unified.

What is important above all at present when a new climate has been created for the solution to the Korean question with the adoption of the inter-Korean agreement is to respect the agreement and implement it with sincerity.

In his New Year address President Kim Il-song clarified the stand of the DPRK Government that all efforts should be directed to the implementation of the inter-Korean agreement and indicated questions of principle arising in the implementation of the agreement.

The reporter expressed the expectation that the South Korean authorities, too, would declare their unequivocal resolution to implement the inter-Korean agreement.

Considering that the time is ripe for putting reunification through confederacy on the order of the day since the agreement was adopted, he hoped that a meeting for finding a way of reunification would be held at an early date in the spirit of the agreement with the active participation of all the forces in the North and the South.

Guy Dupre, secretary general of the Cilreco, delivered a report on the second agenda item "On the Review of the International Solidarity Activities for Supporting Korea's Runification in 1991 and the Action Programme of Cilreco in 1992".

Reviewing the activities of the Cilreco in 1991, he said that the Cilreco conducted on a large scale solidarity activities for reunification and peace in Korea in various forms including the "International Solidarity March for Supporting Korea's Reunification" and an international signature campaign in keeping with the trend of the developing situation on the Korean peninsula.

He noted that the committees for supporting Korea's reunification active in various countries the world over in link with the Cilreco total more than 320 and with the inauguration of the Asian Regional Committee to support Korea's reunification in August last year, regional organisations are now present on the five continents.

He outlined the direction of the activities of the international solidarity movement in 1992 in face of the new situation created on the Korean peninsula.

He proposed to proclaim 1992 a "year of solidarity for the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula" in conformity with the trend of the development on the Korean peninsula and arouse broad segments of people of the international community to support the inter-Korean agreement and demand the sincere implementation of the agreement.

He called for putting pressure upon the United States to pull its troops and nuclear weapons and all other military equipment out of South Korea and replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement and thus contribute to the implementation of the inter-Korean agreement.

He proposed to arouse broad segments of peoples of the international community so that necessary measures may be adopted for the implementation of the resolution (3390B) of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session.

He also called for a more powerful movement for the release of coed Yim Su-kyong and Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other imprisoned democratic figures of South Korea and the return home of old man Yi In-mo who was a war correspondent of the Korean People's Army and for putting pressure upon the South Korean authorities to show their sincerity toward the inter-Korean agreement by abrogating all the fascist laws including the notorious "National Security Law."

He proposed to actively introduce and propagate the proposal for reunification through confederacy and further expand and strengthen the ranks of the international solidarity movevent to contribute to an early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

WPK Delegation Meets Chairman

SK3001152792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (kcna)—Ex-President of Portugal Francisco Da Costa Gomes, honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco), met in Paris on January 25 the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] to the enlarged meeting of the Cilreco Executive Committee.

Expressing deep satisfaction over the positive development of the situation on the Korean peninsula of late, he said this proves the validity and vitatity on the national reunification policy clarified by respected President Kim Il-song.

The holding of DPRK-U.S. high-level talks was a brilliant victory of the DPRK and an important first step in making a breakthrough in the settlement of the Korean question, he added.

He vowed to do all he can to further expand and strengthen the international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in compliance with the requirements of the developing situation.

Envoy to Vienna Notes Japan's Desire for N-Arms

SK3001025992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 27 Jan 92

[Text] International society has recently been worried about Japan's attempt to possess nuclear weapons. In connection with this, the DPRK representative to the UN Secretariat in Vienna, who is also a delegate to the standing representative office of another international organization, held a press conference in Vienna on 20 January.

Various countries' reporters based in the United Nations and Austrian reporters attended the press conference.

Our country's delegate spoke at the conference. After referring to the positive situation developing on the Korean peninsula, he noted: It is difficult to think that there will be no nuclear threat to our nation. This is because there is still a nuclear threat from outside. Above all, Japan's plan to possess nuclear weapons is the most dangerous. It is widely known that Japan, not being content with being an economic power, makes every effort and means to be a political and military power.

On the pretext of instability in the Asian-Pacific region and its plan to make its defense independent and modern, Japan is promoting the construction of a strong armed forces. It is trying to be a military power. It runs amok to dispatch the Japanese Self-Defense Forces overseas.

It is not a secret that Japan has accelerated preparations for arming itself with nuclear weapons. Under the pretext that North Korea develops nuclear weapons and that the entire Korean peninsula is being armed with nuclear weapons, the Japanese ruling quarters say that Japan realistically cannot but arm itself with nuclear weapons. They have conducted propaganda to convince their people of the need to possess nuclear weapons for a long time.

After exposing that Japan is buying a great amount of plutonium and constructing its own reprocessing plant, he noted: It is clear why Japan is trying to purchase such a large amount of plutonium. The world's people acknowledge that if Japan ever makes up its mind to produce nuclear weapons, it has the material and technological conditions to easily produce nuclear weapons at once.

Such facts show that Japan is not a country which does not possess nuclear weapons, but a country which actually does possess nuclear weapons. Such facts also show that the Japanese nuclear threat is an actual issue, not a conceivable issue.

For this reason, we warned earlier of the danger of Japan's attempt to arm itself with nuclear weapons. We and all Asian people worry about Japan's nuclear plan. In addition, the United States worries deeply about this. All the facts show that the nuclear threat does not come from us, who neither possess nuclear weapons nor have the intention produce them, but from Japan seeking to arm itself with nuclear weapons and promote a nuclear plan.

After referring to the statement which our country' foreign affairs spokesman issued on 7 January, he noted: Japan historically caused the Korean people to suffer from every pain and misfortune. It is Japan that does not want the reunification of Korea and opposes the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. Herein is the vicious political purpose of the Japanese rulers. Namely, under the pretext that its neighboring situation is unstable, Japan is trying to accelerate the recovery of militarism. Under the pretext of a fictitious nuclear threat, it is trying to find a legitimate excuse for possessing nuclear weapons. This is a Japan's purpose.

Japan cannot cover such a clear fact with the racket of nuclear inspection for someone else. This is a very foolish and childish idea. Japan becoming a military power and arming itself with nuclear weapons is a great challenge to the world trend going toward nuclear weapons cuts and peace.

Japan's nuclear potential is a great threat to the Korean people and Asia. For this reason, preventing Japan's nuclear threat is a common task of the Asian people and the world people.

Japan should clearly know that the Korean people and the Asian people are not the same as in the past Japanese colonial era. It should immediately give up its ambition to arm itself with nuclear weapons.

The DPRK appeals to the people, who value world peace and stability, to duly watch Japan trying to arm itself with nuclear weapons and to join the international efforts to check this.

After he spoke, he answered the questions posed by reporters.

Daily Criticizes Japan's Desire for Nuclear Arms

SK3001064692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0538 GMT 30 Jan 92

["Japan Seeks To Be Nuclear Power Under Cloak of 'Non-Nuclear Principles'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—At a time when Japan's preparations for nuclear arming have arrested the close attention of the international community, the Japanese authorities stated that nuclear weapons will not be manufactured in Japan since the government adheres to the "three non-nuclear principles".

Branding this as a poor excuse, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

Japan is doing an act which cannot be construed otherwise than a move to abuse the "three non-nuclear principles" it proclaimed in lulling the anti-nuclear action of the Japanese people and concealing its intention to introduce and possess nuclear weapons. Further, the "principles", geared to the U.S. policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons, have been reduced to a means of strengthening the U.S.-Japan nuclear tieup and, on its basis, veiling Japan's plan to possess nuclear weapons.

Worse still, Japan is now abusing the "principles" as a means of covering up its preparations for nuclear arming.

This really means that Japan has totally broken its promise to refrain from the production, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons.

It is shameless of Japan to deny the preparations for nuclear arming with the "principles".

Japan is making preparations to produce nuclear weapons behind the curtain of the "peace constitution" and "three non-nuclear principles".

Availing itself of the present situation in which the system of superpower rivalry has collapsed, it seeks to seize hegemony in the international arena and act the master of Asia and a boss of the world after becoming a political, military and nuclear power.

In spreading lies about "development of nuclear weapons" by the DPRK and trying to impose an inspection on it, Japan is motivated by a sinister intention to justify its program of nuclear arming, focus the public attention on the Korean people and lay a stepping stone for rising to a nuclear power.

The "three non-nuclear principles" of Japan, in the real sense of the word, are alien to denuclearization, anti-nuke and peace. They are nothing but a means of pursuing the policy of nuclear confrontation with fine-sounding words. It is long ago that the "principles" were reduced to a mere sheet of paper.

Japan must stop preparations for nuclear arming under the cloak of "non-nuclear principles" and choose to preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Abrogation of South Korea-Japan Treaty Demanded

SK3001063892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today holds that the 1965 South Korea-Japan "agreement" must be abrogated, first of all, if the problem of compensation for the "volunteer corps" is to be settled properly.

In a signed article titled "Treacherous 'Agreement' Stands in the Way of Solving the Problem of 'Volunteer Corps'" the paper says:

The problem of the "volunteer corps" which has surfaced again these days has lashed all the Korean nation into fury. It is one of the crimes committed by Japanese imperialism against Korea during the 36 year long colonial rule.

The Japanese authorities say they would deal with the problem of the "volunteer corps" with the DPRK on the basis of their relations with South Korea. This implies that they would deal with the problem of compensating to the DPRK for the "volunteer corps" with their aggressive "agreement" with South Korea as the yardstick. This means, in fact, an apology without compensation. By trying to maintain the treacherous "agreement," the No Tae-u ruling group lays hurdles in our way of solving the problem of compensation for the "volunteer corps", while neglecting the solution of this problem. This is an unpardonable treacherous crime.

Although the South Korean puppets raise the problem of compensation for the "volunteer corps" under the pressure of the people, they give rise to the suspicion that they intend to drag on the time under the pretext of "collection of data" until public opinion subsides.

The puppets must clearly know that the people will not pardon them, if they go on like this.

We demand that the Japanese authorities abrogate the aggressive "agreement" with South Korea and sincerely apologize and properly compensate to the Korean nation for the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past.

The crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists during their occupation of Korea cannot be fully compensated for even with billions of billions of dollars.

Nobody will pardon the intention of the Japanese authorities to dismiss the indelible crimes with a few words of insincere apology without compensation and, worse still, with an apology not to the entire Korean nation.

Japan says she wants to liquidate the past crimes as soon as possible. But this sounds hypocritic.

Japan must know that she cannot part with the past until she abrogates the aggressive and unequal "agreement" with South Korea, sincerely apologizes to the entire Korean nation for the past crimes and makes a compensation commensurate with it.

O Chin-u on Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Tradition

SK2901005292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0013 GMT 27 Jan 92

[Special article in NODONG SINMUN by O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces: "Our Party Is the Great Guide in Brilliantly Inheriting and Developing the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Tradition"; 27 January]

[Text] This year is a very significant one in our party's and people's history of glorious struggle. As exciting events have been engraved on the chronicle of the Korean revolution that has continued for nearly 70 long years, we cannot but reflect with deep emotion on the long but glorious road along which our revolutionary cause has victoriously advanced until today since its historical beginning was marked amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Chuche-type Korean revolutionaries are increasingly proud as time passes because the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is great and the era of the Workers Party today—which has brought the tradition into full bloom—is great, and the future of the Korean revolution is, accordingly, boundlessly bright and promising.

A tree with deep roots cannot be swayed by strong winds and bears abundant fruit. Likewise, the revolution with a glorious tradition of upholding and following a great leader who glorifies the tradition will be victorious under any difficult circumstances. We are directly witnessing and experiencing this in the proud reality of our country's socialism that has been achieved by the glorious party center through the brilliant embodiment of the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

The main forces of our revolution, with the party and the leader as their center, are powerful and mighty. Our country's socialism has been constantly strengthened and developed without the slightest degree of vacillation through all sorts of turmoil in history. This is precisely because our party's leadership in safeguarding, defending, inheriting, and developing the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is wise. This is why we are filled with the firm faith to consummate to the end the chuche revolutionary cause under our party's leadership with the infinite pride and honor of carrying out the revolution and upholding the great leader.

1. Indeed, the Korean Revolution Has Advanced Far Since the Glorious Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle

During this period, much has changed. Only the anti-Japanese revolutionary cause has shown more brilliantly as time passes, however. Jewels shine only when they are polished. Likewise, no matter how great the tradition may be, if there is no struggle to safeguard and defend it, it will be buried in the pages of history. History and reality teach this lesson. That the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition has displayed greater driving force and vitality as the revolution advances in our country is because of the leadership of our party, which infinitely treasures the tradition.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], has indicated: Safegaurding, defending, inheriting, and developing our party's revolutionary tradition is a basic guarantee to victoriously advance and brilliantly consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

One's viewpoint and attitude on the revolutionary tradition are the principled question on the basic stand on the revolution, because this principled question is not only one of attitude toward the leader who pioneered the road of the revolution for the first time, but is also one on whether or not one carries out the revolution to the end, consistently adhering to the revolutionary principle.

Our party is the one which was founded, strengthened, and developed with the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition as its historic roots. Brilliantly consummating the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become our party's lofty historic mission. Proceeding from this, our party has established the most correct viewpoint and stand on the revolutionary tradition and thoroughly has adhered to them no matter what the circumstances and conditions.

It is the dear leader Comrade Kim chong-il's firm revolutionary stand that the revolutionary tradition is the historic root of the revolution and the blood vessel which links all generations into one lifeline in the whole course of the developing revolution. Embodied in this is our party's revolutionary will to consummate to the end the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered in the forests of Mt. Paektu by resolutely defending the revolutionary tradition and brilliantly inheriting and developing it.

Our party's stand on the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is above all the most revolutionary ideology based on the scientific analysis of the inevitability of consummating the revolutionary cause, which is inherited and consummated by the revolutionary tradition. The revolution has historical continuity. The revolution does not end after one generation. It continues generation after generation. It is inherited and consummated through arduous and complicated struggles.

In the entire period of the revolution, from its formative period to its consummative period, an important problem determining the success of the revolutionary cause has been how to transfer the revolution's lifeline with purity intact from one generation to another while invariably defending the basic character of the revolution. This can be solved only when the revolutionary tradition is inherited and developed.

The cause for building socialism, communism, and for realizing the popular masses' independence can victoriously advance and can be brilliantly consummated only when it is based on the revolutionary tradition. The revolutionary tradition is the precious revolutionary asset to consummate the working class's revolutionary cause. It is also the lifeline which maintains the party and the revolution generation after geneeration.

Inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition means to defend the revolutionary ideology founded by the leader—who opened the historic beginning of the revolution—and the revolutionary achievements registered through the embodiment of this revolutionary ideology and, based on this, to constantly develop the revolution into a high stage. Only when the revolutionary tradition is correctly defended and inherited can the revolution be developed along the straight road elucidated by the leader and can all sorts of hardships and trials in the way of its advancement be successfully surmounted.

Historic experience and today's reality clearly show that if we fail to safeguard and defend the revolutionary tradition and to inherit and develop it, the revolution is derailed from its track and the generation of the revolution is severed. Without defending and inheriting the revolutionary tradition, it is impossible to defend the revolutionary gains that the preceding generations and late revolutionary fighters attained with blood. This is a serious lesson of history that those carrying out the revolution should not forget even for a moment. Proceeding from its lofty, historic mission of consummating the revolutionary cause to the end, our party has been able not only to establish the most correct views and viewpoint on the revolutionary tradition, but also to elucidate the principled problems to inherit and develop the tradition.

Our party's firm stand of consummating the chuche revolutionary cause based on the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is also the most just stand based on the firm conviction of the greatness of the chuche revolutionary tradition founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and its eternal vitality. The revolutionary tradition should include all the noble assets in order to become the historic root and cornerstone for the ages of the party and the revolution. This should be considered the fundamental guiding principle in inheriting and consummating the revolutionary cause.

The greatness of the revolutionary tradition lies precisely not only in the greatness of the leader who founded it, but also in the enriched and perfect nature of its content. Our party's stand is that the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is the cornerstone for the ages of our party because it was founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of his 20-year anti-Japanese struggle. In the period of his arduous anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader founded the immortal chuche idea, which reflects the demands of the times and the people's aspiration, and independently and creatively pioneered the revolution by embodying the idea. Precisely on this course, the great leader founded the glorious revolutionary tradition.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is the great one shining with independence and creation. The anti-Japanese struggle was not an armed struggle merely for national liberation. It was a sacred struggle for realizing the independence of the working masses of people under the banner of the chuche idea for the first time in history. Because of this, the guiding ideology, guiding theory, and guiding method of the revolution—which should be considered the guiding principle in the course of the revolution and construction—have been extensively embodied in the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition. In addition, they have been embodied and integrated in the rich struggle experiences and achievements.

When adhering to this tradition, the task of national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation can be brilliantly carried out and all problems in social reform, nature remaking, and human reform can be solved. The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was one which continued for a unprecedentedly arduous and protracted period. The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is not only rich in its content, but also has an extraordinarily great power of influence because it was founded amid the flames of the formidable struggle.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is not only the powerful driving force which leads our revolution and construction to an ever-victorious road, but is also the source of the invincible strength which gives great faith and courage to our people. This is because it includes all contents, encyclopedic contents, ranging from experiences in building the party, the government, and the armed forces to experiences in the work of establishing a united front and to the establishment of the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work style.

Indeed, the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is the greatest and most glorious tradition to be found anywhere. Therefore, it is the boundless pride and glory of our party and people to have such a revolutionary tradition. That our party center's resolve to brilliantly inherit the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and, thus, to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause is so firm is precisely because of its firm faith in the greatness of the revolutionary tradition.

Our party's position to resolutely defend and inherit the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is also the most basic revolutionary stand built on the practical experience of our revolution, triumphing and advancing on the strength of the revolutionary tradition.

The great viability of the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition has been clearly tested in the practice of our revolution, which has victoriously advanced along the victorious single path under the chuche banner.

Our people's struggle for building a new fatherland, a new society following national liberation, was indeed difficult and arduous. We had to build anew the party, state, and armed forces. We also had to restore and rebuild the devastated economy from scratch. To carry out the revolution and construction independently under the condition of the country's division and in the face of the unending obstructive maneuvers of the imperialists and the opportunists of all descriptions was in no sense an easy undertaking. It was the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions that encouraged and gave vigor to our people in this arduous struggle. It was thanks to the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition that we were able to build the party, found the people's government, and build the regular armed forces in a timely manner under the complicated situation that followed national liberation.

Without the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, it is impossible to think about the fact that our incipient People's Army and people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who bragged of being the strongest in the world, and the armed forces of their 15 suzerain states, thereby winning the historic victory in the fatherland liberation war. Nor can we, without the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, think about the fact that we marked the great upsurge of the Chollima on the heaps of ruins in the postwar period and that we have built a powerful socialist state of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, and a socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses in our land.

Beneath the mass heroism that our people have displayed in our revolution and socialist construction and the miracles and renovations that have stunned the world is the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition. Today, as in the past, the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions are the invincible and ever-victorious ideological weapons of our party and people.

It was thanks to the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition that our people have been able to vigorously advance with their firm, unshakeable faith and indomitable will, crushing the imperialists' antisocialist moves at every step, and win brilliant victories at all times at every stage of the revolution and construction, braving the difficulties and tribulations united around the party and leader.

The faith our people have come to cherish in their experience is that they can turn adverse circumstances into propitious ones and vigorously advance the revolution and construction if they live and struggle according to the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu, no matter how arduous the ordeals the revolution may face.

The firm, unshakeable resolve of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by resolutely defending and brilliantly inheriting the revolutionary tradition stems from none other than the practical experience of our revolution and from our people's rock-firm will.

Upholding a great leader [yongodja] as its head has equipped our party with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon that enables it to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause based firmly on the revolutionary tradition.

Our party's basic stand on and attitude toward the revolutionary tradition is the firm guarantee for our people to notice only one tradition and stage a struggle on the basis of assuming it as the lifeline itself.

2. Under No Circumstances Can the Revolution Win Victory From Scratch, as Indicated by the Expression, Build a Castle in Spain

A revolution without deep, tenacious historical roots or one unable to consolidate its foundation is apt to flinch and fail in the face of difficulties, no matter how trifling they may be. Only the revolution that advances with a firm foundation can make giant strides without ever wavering in the face of stormy difficulties.

Our party has now firmly laid a lasting foundation that enables the Korean revolution to advance forever along an ever-victorious path by brilliantly inheriting and developing the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition with its leadership.

For our people, nothing could be more honorable and proud than to carry out the revolution under the leadership of such a party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: Our party has consistently defended the glorious revolutionary tradition and is now fully inheriting and developing it in conformity with the demand of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

When in the past, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters were fighting and upholding the great general in the Paektu forest, they even risked their lives in the struggle to defend and glorify the general's ideas, lines, and accomplishment.

In the process of experiencing and witnessing with our own eyes the proud realities of the revolutionary tradition being brilliantly inherited by our revolution, we have come to an even more profound realization how valuable the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is in consummating the Korean revolution. Accordingly, our hearts warm at the realization of the greatness of our party center's plan to defend, inherit, and develop the revolutionary tradition and of the loftiness of his accomplishment in it.

The party seeks to achieve beyond its inheritance of the revolutionary tradition to continue the revolution and consummate it eventually. The key to inheriting the revolutionary tradition is to inherit the leader's [suryong] revolutionary ideas, strengthen the driving force behind the revolution in all directions, and raise the role of the driving force limitlessly.

Basing himself on this, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, paying attention primarily to inheriting the leader's revolutionary ideas and to strengthening the driving force behind the revolution in inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition, is now sagaciously leading this work. Herein lies the greatness of our party, which is brilliantly inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

Above all, our party is now purely defending and inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition explored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The purity of the revolutionary tradition is at once its own life. Only when the purity of the revolutionary tradition is completely guaranteed can it become the historic roots of the party and revolution and inherit purely the bloodline of the revolution.

The revolution's viability depends on defending its purity. To guarantee the purity of the revolutionary tradition means to recognize nothing but the revolutionary tradition established by the leader and then inherit and develop it only.

The one and only tradition to be inherited by our party is the chuche tradition established by the great leader himself. Reflected in this are the party's firm resolve and will to follow only the revolutionary tradition established by the respected and beloved leader and to consummate our revolutionary cause on the basis of the chuche tradition.

Proceeding from this, our party is now resolutely defending and inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, not tolerating any other phenomenon that may work to dilute or blot out the chuche revolutionary tradition, no matter how insignificant such phenomena may be.

By resolutely smashing in the past the maneuvers of the antiparty factionalist elements who tried to mix the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition with something that had nothing to do with it, our party has defended the purity of the revolutionary tradition. At the same time, our party has been positively unearthing the treasures attained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and sees to it that the revolution and construction are carried out on the strength of these treasures.

It is thanks to the revolutionary leadership of our party, which is defending the revolutionary tradition purely, that the secret cottage on Mt. Paektu has been found recently and that many secret support bases and slogan-bearing documents have been unearthed recently across the country, thereby emitting their eye-dazzling rays.

In regarding the protection of the purity of the revolutionary tradition as the principle of the work of preserving the historical revolutionary relics, our party has sagaciously led the work of maintaining the sites of the revolutionary battles and the historical revolutionary relics in their original state and as vividly as possible, thereby turning the whole country into a school of the revolutionary tradition by building great monuments in these places.

In particular, our party proposed the enormous work of copying the immortal classic works created by the respected and beloved leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle into films, operas, dramas, and novels from their original state and then translated this into eye-dazzling reality through its energetic leadership.

Our party's leadership as such has allowed the noble revolutionary wealth obtained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the initial stage of exploring the revolution to emit their brilliant rays in the age of our Workers' Party and has firmly laid a lasting foundation capable of inheriting the blood vessel of the Korean revolution purely.

What is more, our party is inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition in full. The full-scale inheritance of the revolutionary tradition is a matter of principle in the party's correct leadership of the revolutionary tradition.

Because the revolutionary tradition contains all the basic guidelines and substance that function as the vitality in the whole course of carrying out the revolutionary cause, only when they are inherited in full can they advance the revolution and construction victoriously and guarantee its consistency and continuity completely.

That the revolutionary tradition established by the leader as completely as possible, in its original state, without adding or deducting something from it, is the basic principle that our party has maintained in inheriting the revolutionary tradition.

Comprehensive inheritance of the revolutionary tradition means inheriting all the contents of the revolutionary tradition, which has been created, developed, and enriched in the course of the long struggle since the revolution began. Such inheritance can be brilliantly realized only by the party, which is actively struggling to bring to bloom the assets attained by the leader as the reality by treasuring them more than enormous amounts of gold and wealth.

Our party comprehensively inherited the revolutionary tradition, ranging from the revolutionary spirit, which was formed in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, to precious experience in the struggle, work methods, and work style. For our party, the work of inheriting the revolutionary tradition is not merely a slogan but is the most powerful political work linked to revolutionary practice.

The slogan, "Production, study and life—all in the manner of anti-Japanese guerrillas!" put forward by dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, reflects his intention to comprehensively embody the revolutionary tradition in revolutionary practice. Our party encouraged all party members and workers to work and live according to the traits of work, study, and life by thoroughly implementing this slogan so that the entire society overflows with revolutionary spirit.

How thorough our party's position is in comprehensively inheriting the revolutionary tradition has been vigorously displayed by brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented guiding method created by the great leader.

The respected leader explained at an early date that in order to win victory, one should mingle with the popular masses—the masters of the revolution—and indoctrinate them, thus inspiring them in the struggle. He personally went down and mingled with the people and carried out revolutionary activities. In this course, he created the chuche-oriented guiding method for the masses.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla-style work method—the great leader-style work method which inspires the masses to revolutionary zeal and creative activity by giving priority to political work—fully displayed its indomitable might during both the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period and socialist construction period.

Our party is struggling by advancing the issue of actualizing the chuche-oriented mass guidance method, whose superiority and vitality were confirmed through practice, as an important issue linked to the party's and the revolution's destiny. The party's slogans, "Let the entire party mingle with the masses!" and "We serve the people!" clearly prove how energetically our party center is struggling to embody the great leader-style work method.

Thanks to our party's revolutionary leadership, today all work in the revolution and construction is carried out in a lively and brisk manner, and ties between the party and the masses have been further strengthened.

Our party is leading the revolution and construction by firmly depending on the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, thus constantly developing and enriching the tradition. Since the revolution is to constantly advance, the revolutionary tradition should be constantly developed and enriched throughout the entire course of the revolutionary struggle. Only by so doing will it have an everlasting vitality. This will be realized through the struggle of the party of the working class, which is leading the revolution and construction based on revolutionary tradition.

The purpose of inheriting the revolutionary tradition is not merely to learn historical facts from the past but to carry out the revolution and construction more excellently by following the example of the revolutionary spirit and the precious struggle experiences displayed during the most arduous and difficult days of the revolution.

Only when the revolution is led on the basis of lofty revolutionary spirit and precious achievements and assets containing the revolutionary tradition can the great vitality of the revolutionary tradition be highly displayed, enriched, and developed into a new achievement and experience.

Our party further developed and enriched the chuche revolutionary tradition created by the great leader in the course of leading the historic cause of remodeling the entire society on the chuche idea.

Our party's revolutionary tradition, which has been developed and enriched by dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, contains extraordinarily rich and profound contents and achievements from all domains of revolution and construction, ranging from the significance of the chuche idea to the party's work, activities, revolution, and construction.

Through energetic ideological and theoretical activities, our party further deepened and developed the chuche ideological system. The treasure house of the chuche idea has been endlessly enriched with the philosophical principle of the chuche idea, the social and historical principle, the leadership principle, the revolution's independent force, and the chuche-oriented revolutionary traits. Thus, the chuche idea is permanently being illuminated as guidance for our revolution and our era.

As a result, not only our generation but also our future generations are able to struggle by taking the chuche idea as the only guidance idea and to firmly maintain the independent and creative position in the revolution and construction.

The successes and experience acquired in party building and party activities through the vigorous struggles to imbue the entire party with the chuche idea are our party's greatest achievement in developing and enriching the revolutionary tradition.

Our party has now firmly established the unitary ideological system within itself, advancing while consistently holding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea. It is a party which has struck its roots deeply among the masses with its solid social and class bases such as workers, peasants, and working intellectuals; and an iron-clad party which has achieved a firm unity and cohesion around the party and leader.

As we are under the leadership of such a party, we are convinced that we can resolutely defend socialism of our own under any stormy circumstances.

Our party has attained great success by vigorously pushing ahead with the task of remolding man through a brilliant embodiment of the revolutionary tradition.

A large number of the chuche-type revolutionaries equipped with a clear-cut outlook on the leader and on life are growing in the course of strengthening the indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition among party members and working people and on embodying the slogans calling for emulating the examples set by such youth communists as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su.

At the same time, our party has made a great new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by making all the people live and struggle in the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu.

It is the noble fruition of our people's heroic struggle, who are equipped firmly with the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu, that a large number of great monumental creations shining in the age of the Worker's Party have been built in this land, and a great golden age has been unfurled in all areas of politics, economy, and culture.

Our party's achievements and experience while endlessly developing and enriching the revolutionary tradition are of enormous significance indeed. They will serve as a powerful driving force propelling the consummation of the chuche cause with eternal vitality.

A brilliant inheritance and development of the revolutionary tradition firmly guarantees the inheritance of the revolution from generation to generation.

A large number of the fallen revolutionary martyrs left us to carry out the revolution while upholding the great general. Although they have gone without seeing today's realities, the desires and ideals so ardently hoped for by the fallen revolutionary martyrs have now been brilliantly realized in the age of the Worker's Party.

When it comes to such realities, we take pride in upholding a great leader [suryong], a great leader [yongdoja] as the chuche-type Korean revolutionaries.

3. Our revolution is not over yet, and if we are to accomplish the revolution, it is imperative to keep struggling while upholding the flag of the revolutionary tradition

That the Korean chuche-type communist revolutionaries and people could achieve a victory in revolutionary struggle in the past was because they had struggled firmly based on the anti-Japan revolutionary tradition. In the future struggle for the Korean revolution, there can be no other way than this.

A brighter vista is unfurling before our party and people who are inheriting the anti-Japan revolutionary tradition today. The driving force behind our revolution is being more firmly consolidated, and the superiority of people-centered socialism of our style is being fully and prominently displayed.

The election of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army is a momentous event of historic significance in consummating the chuche revolutionary cause, in exploring our people's fate, and in strengthening and developing our party and our revolutionary armed forces. This vigorously demonstrates before the world that artery of the Korean revolution, which began to take root in Mt. Paektu, is being tenaciously inherited without any deviation.

The key to inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is for the party and people to uphold and honor a great leader [yongdoja]. The great leader faithful to the leader who pioneered the revolution for the first time plays a decisive role in consummating the revolutionary cause.

The people can keep victoriously advancing the revolution and construction and inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition, thereby consummating the revolutionary cause to the end only when they are under the leadership of an outstanding leader.

It is the greatest happiness and pride for our people and People's Army that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il takes the helm of our party, the revolution, and the revolutionary armed forces and brilliantly inherits and consummates the chuche cause.

In the Paektu forest the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, with their hearts filled with great passion and looking ahead into the future of the victorious fatherland and the brilliant revolutionary future, engraved in the slogan-bearing trees words of their faith: The future of Korea over which the bright star called Paektu shines is dazzling. The bright star called Paektu has appeared, signaling the great luck for the 20 million white-clad Korean people.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs' desire has been brilliantly realized. Thus, our anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and people's emotions and pleasure are, indeed, unfathomably great.

The Korean chuche-type revolutionaries are the proudest and happiest because they have had the historical good luck of carrying out the revolution, while upholding the great leader and the great leader [yongdoja]. We should more deeply cherish pride and dignity as the people carrying out the revolution while upholding the great leader [yongdoja]. We will brilliantly hand down and develop the revolutionary tradition for good under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: We should continuously and resolutely defend and safeguard our party's glorious revolutionary tradition. We should continuously hand down and develop it.

A basic issue that arises in developing and completing the revolution to the end by our Korean revolutionaries and people, is, above all, to brilliantly hand down the tradition of establishing chuche, which was created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution struggle.

Chuche is the everlasting life of the Korean revolution. The basic characteristic that distinguishes the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader in the blood battle against Japan from all other struggles is that the chuche revolutionary cause was implemented from the standpoint of chuche, with the chuche idea as a guiding policy.

If there had not been the great leader's consistent struggle to establish chuche, the Korean revolution would have not been pioneered along the road to independence. The tradition of the Korean revolution would not have been unshakably maintained in the face of innumerable grim tribulations.

The whole world knows about a difficult march that lasted for approximately 100 days. This was a glorious and arduous march to establish the chuche of the Korean revolution and save the fate of the nation.

Our party's revolutionary leadership has firmly handed down the great history of establishing chuche. Under any circumstances, there should be no delay in firmly establishing chuche. This is our party's revolutionary stance.

We should resolutely defend the party's ideology and stance to firmly establish chuche in all fields, including politics, economy, and culture. We should actively cope with the rapidly changing situation. We should also lead the Korean revolution in following the chuche pioneered in Mt. Paektu forever. This is the unshakable will of our people and People's Army.

We should hand down the tradition of the iron-willed unity and solidarity centering on the leader. This is the most important tradition, which was created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution, and we should hand it down for good. Our party's revolutionary tradition has been created in the course of achieving, consolidating, and developing unity centering on the great leader.

It is inconceivable to separately think of creating the revolutionary tradition and achieving unity and solidarity in the course of carrying out the Korean revolution. Today in the era of the WPK, we have brought into full bloom and firmly handed down the tradition of unity and solidarity centering on the leader; of unity and solidarity based on the leader's revolutionary ideology; and of unity and solidarity based on the revolutionary fidelity and camaraderie between the leader and fighters.

The firmness and invincibility of our unity and solidarity originate from the fact that the entire party, the entire army, and all the people are single-heartedly united around the party Central Committee, with the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as its head. The anti-Japanese martyrs went and came across the steep Mt. Paektu in the past and bravely fought like a lion, to defend with their lives the revolutionary command where the great general stayed. Such an invincible revolutionary spirit overflows in the revolutionary ranks firmly united like steel.

The strong revolutionary ranks, which are single-heartedly united around the great leader [yongdoja], and the matchless ranks, which defend and safeguard their party leadership with death-defying resolution, have been created. This is the greatest victory of the Korean revolution. This is a firm guarantee capable of achieving a final victory of the chuche cause, come what may.

Our old revolutionary fighters, all party members, and working people know what an arduous struggle had been staged to achieve the single-hearted unity around the great leader [yongdoja]. They also know how valuable the struggle is.

As long as all the people and the entire army become a valuable sword and fortress defending and safeguarding their great leader [yongdoja] politically, ideologically, and with their life, any maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries cannot break our unity at all. Rather, they will not escape from their destruction in the face of the might of the unity.

Our Korean chuche-type revolutionaries and people are brimming with the verve to hand down the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition for good. This is because the revolutionary tradition contains the model of the infinite loyalty to the revolution and the leader.

The glorious struggle, staged by the Korean revolutionaries to uphold and loyally serve the leader for the first time in history, created the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition. Thus, the unbreakable blood relations between the leader and fighters have been created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution. This is the most genuine thing in the history of communist movement. In addition, the noblest revolutionary view of the leader has been established.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs' loyalty to the revolution and the leader was the most noble and enthusiastic ideology and emotion. The anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs brought into full play the loyalty based on the absolute faith in the great man and the great comrade. In addition, the loyalty was the resolute and unshakable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who did not hesitate to risk their youth and life for the leader [yongdoja].

In looking back upon the history of the Korean revolution filled with ordeals and tribulations, youth communists and fighters, who cherished loyalty as their faith and fidelity, resolutely followed the road of revolution to the end. Others who did not do so were only temporary companions of the revolution.

The revolutionaries, who always believed the leader, followed him, and maintained fidelity, kept aloof from betrayal and treachery even when facing tribulations. Thus, genuine reward and glory have been stored for the revolutionaries.

The loyalty we now cherish is endlessly pure and noble. This is because the loyalty will be handed down generation after generation. We regard it as proud and dignified to create the most brilliant example of loyalty to the leader in the era of pioneering the revolution; to boundlessly respect the great leader; and to devote everything to loyally upholding him, even in the worthwhile historical period of handing down and completing the revolution.

In addition to the revolution's first generation, who created the tradition of loyalty, their all descendants—third and fourth generation—have given infinite loyalty and filial duty to the party and the leader generation after generation. For this reason, the Korean revolution will firmly go forward and will be completed to the end, not only along the banner of independence established by the Down-With-Imperialism Union, but also along the road required and led by our party center.

Our People's Army are proud revolutionary armed forces, which have brilliantly discharged its duty to hand down and develop the revolutionary tradition under the leadership of the party and the leader. Our People's Army, as the army for the leader and the party, was born with the mission to defend, safeguard, and realize the cause of the party and the leader with the armed forces.

History has been unconscious of the revolutionary army like our People's Army, which has been infinitely loyal to its leader [yongdoja] in the entire course of creating and embodying the party's revolutionary tradition. It was the Korean revolutionary army's members who first upheld the great General Kim Il-song as the son in the course of carrying out the Korean revolution.

Even in the arduous era in which grim struggles were staged to establish chuche after the war, our People's Army, which has handed down the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, bravely fought, while upholding the slogan "Let us defend the party Central Committee with the Comrade Kim Il-song as the head." Thus, it has positively contributed to defending the party and the leader and to safeguarding the unity and solidarity between the party and the army.

Our People's Army produced young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, and loyalists like Comrades O Chung-op and Kim Chaek, who devoted their youth to the party and the leader. By so doing, our People's Army has positively contributed to the revolutionary cause. Our People's Army has regarded this as its best glory.

This year, we will mark the significant 60th anniversary since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Army. In looking back on the past days, we can have great pride and dignity. This is because our People's Army has been strengthened and developed as the revolutionary army infinitely loyal to its great leader [yongdoja]. This is also because it has become a great united body sharing its fate with the party for good.

Our party and the army are a community bound together by common fate. They are in blood relations sharing intention, life, and death. In the worthwhile struggle to arm the entire army with the chuche idea, our People's Army has been raised to the iron-willed militant ranks of the chuche-type revolutionary soldiers who are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who had been trained to handle guns by the great general, have been raised to be proud revolutionary fighters and have followed the far road leading to the revolution. Today, they are warmly loved and trusted as the revolution's seniors under the warm care of the great leader [yongodja]. We cannot forget this even a moment.

The warm desire, which overflows in the hearts of the old fighters who kindled the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, is to cherish his benevolence and love into their heart for good; never to pull down the revolutionary weapons given by the leader [yongdoja] until the chuche revolutionary cause is completed; and to defend and safeguard the party, the leader, fatherland, and people with the armed forces.

Heroic fighters, who crossed the Naktong River in flames, and soldiers of new generation are filled with the firm resolution to follow the far road of the revolution to the end, while upholding the dear supreme commander. As long as we have the iron-willed ranks, we fear nothing even if strong enemies attack us.

As did the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who grew under the care of the great general, our People's Army soldiers, who are raised and tempered in the care of the party, will never hesitate and waver in following the great leader [yongdoja] in this rapidly changing situation. They will devote themselves to fighting on as loyalist of the revolution.

After reading the pledge letter sent by the soldiers of the KPA military unit No. 525 last year, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent to them his personal letter, which said: May glory be in store for the faithful revolutionary forces of our party. His personal letter contains the party and the leader's great belief and expectations for our People's Army.

Our soldiers of the People's Army will reward belief and expectations with their sacrifice and struggle. They will gloriously discharge their missions as the army of the revolution, the party, and the people, which defends the party's cause with the armed forces. This is the unshakable pledge, which all soldiers of our People's Army firmly armed with the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition made before comrade supreme commander.

'Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit' Stressed

SK3001024592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 27 Jan 92

[NODONG SINMUN 27 January: "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With Socialist Construction by Displaying Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit"]

[Text] While vigorously accelerating the new year's march by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address, it is important for all workers to more highly display an indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Struggling in firm unity with each other and making more strenuous efforts even in difficult and complex times demonstrates our people's proud revolutionary temperament, people who overcame many trials together with the party,.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit means a tenacious and strong spirit of struggle, not priding oneself on victory and absolutely not yielding to any difficulty and trial. This is a powerful ideological and mental strength enabling the people to keep the revolutionary faith and integrity to the end and to fulfill their revolutionary missions without fail. The people living in the era of revolution and struggle must have this outlook.

Giving full play to an indomitable revolutionary spirit is an important demand for successfully implementing the honorable and gigantic tasks facing us during this significant year.

Today we are faced with the heavy task of making this significant year the most brilliant and victorious year in our nation's history by effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction. Indeed, there are a number of deeds which we should accomplish, including the increased production of electric power and coal, the leading sector in national economy; development of railway transport; and satisfactory resolution of the problem of food, clothing, and shelter, in accordance with the demand of socialism.

We must accomplish all of this amid increasing vicious antirepublic and antisocialist maneuvers of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries. In order for us to smash the enemy's antirevolutionary offensive with a revolutionary offensive, to courageously overcome various difficulties and trials, and to continuously and victoriously accelerate the socialist cause, we should vigorously struggle by upholding the revolutionary banner higher than ever before.

Our people are not pessimistic about anything, even when facing tribulation, nor do we yield to difficulty. The more difficult our situation may be, the more strenuously do we march and make innovations. This a traditional revolutionary temperament which our people have historically demonstrated.

Even under difficult conditions, when our people were building socialism on the empty land, we unyieldingly fought in firm unity with the party and the leader without the slightest degree of wavering. Thus, we performed miracles and brilliant feats in the revolution and construction.

By cherishing the ever-victorious indomitable revolutionary spirit, all people vigorously struggled with single-hearted unity and overcame various difficulties. This is an important secret in our revolution's victory.

Our party demands that all party members and workers effect a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by giving full play to the Paektu revolutionary spirit, the unyielding indomitable revolutionary spirit. This demand includes our party's firm iron-clad determination and will to accomplish to the end our revolutionary cause, which was pioneered in the Paektu forest, by continuously upholding the banner of socialism, the banner of chuche.

All functionaries and workers should keenly realize that the indomitable revolutionary spirit is the noble spirit to which we should continuously give full play, no matter how much time may pass and no matter how far the revolution may advance.

Circumstances and conditions may change in the course of advancing the revolution. However, we should not even the slightest deviation and wavering in the revolutionary spirit of the revolutionaries who should fight to the end for the cause of independence for the popular masses.

We are still on the road of carrying out the revolution and are faced with a number of works we should accomplish. We may face difficulties even in the course of advance. The revolutionary missions facing us today and the prevailing circumstances do not allow even a minor easy-going attitude or relaxation, stagnation, or a stalemate.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit should be highly displayed not only in the fierce battlefield against the enemy but also in the struggle to build socialism. A reliable guarantee for winning constant victory in socialist construction as in the past lies on the road of brilliantly inheriting and continuously giving full play to the unyielding indomitable revolutionary spirit whose might has been demonstrated during the entire course of our revolution since the days of anti-Japanese struggle.

Party organizations at all levels should further deepen the indoctrination of revolutionary tradition among party members, workers, and in particular the new generations so that they keenly realize how the history of our arduous revolution and today's happiness were provided and that they struggle unyieldingly.

The tenacious revolutionary spirit cherished by our functionaries and workers should be fully displayed in the practical struggle to accomplish the party's policy.

Today our party is implementing one gigantic operation after another for the fatherland's prosperity and the people's happiness by upholding the banner of the chuche idea. It is our people's great pride to advance with a sky-high and indomitable spirit and by following the leadership of the great party, which is leading the revolution and construction to constant upsurges.

With unyielding communist spirit and strong will, all party members and workers should unfailingly, unconditionally, and thoroughly accomplish the policy and tasks assigned by the party.

Only those who excellently and unfailingly complete the revolutionary missions assigned to their domains and units under any circumstance and condition by cherishing firm faith—if the party decides, we will do—can be called genuine revolutionaries loyal to the party.

In thoroughly implementing the party's policy with indomitable revolutionary spirit, the working class—the leading class of the revolution—should become the kernel and should stand at the van of others.

By making innovations in production and construction, all working classes should fully demonstrate the spirit of the heroic Korean working class. In particular, the working class in electric and coal industry and railway transport should devotedly struggle at the van of the people and thus should play the leading role in glorifying this year.

By keenly realizing the party's intention to designate this year as the year of large-scale farming, agricultural workers should thoroughly accomplish the agriculture-first policy, thus decisively increasing agricultural production.

The intellectuals, including scientists and technicians, should attain lofty success in scientific research work and technological innovation movement with an unyielding, strenuous spirit and persistent research.

The commercial service sector should improve the work of supplying commodities to people by vigorously waging the Chong Chun-sil movement initiated by the party and should contribute to more satisfactorily resolving the question of people's food, clothing, and shelter.

Those who responsibly take care of the people's lives by tenaciously struggling and voluntarily undertaking difficult tasks under any condition, just like Comrade Chong Chun-sil, are the indomitable fighters who give loyalty and filial piety to the party and to the leader.

All functionaries should become a standard bearer of the ranks and trumpeter of advance in the struggle to defend and accomplish the party's policy. Thus, they should give joy and satisfaction to the party and to the leader together with lofty innovative success in this significant year.

It is important for functionaries and workers to actively follow and learn from the example of lofty spirit of struggle and outlook of the anti-Japanese martyrs while highly displaying the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters fought like a phoenix with strong willpower and a indomitable fighting spirit by overflowing with confidence and optimism even in difficult and complex situations. Thus, they smashed the Japanese imperialists and achieved national liberation.

It is the lofty fighting spirit and traits cherished by the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs to fulfill the revolutionary missions, no matter how difficult they may be, with their own strength by overcoming various severe difficulties and trials under the slogan, "Let us strike the enemy even if we die thousand times!"

Because the anti-Japanese martyrs had a strong and tenacious revolutionary spirit, which may be broken but will never yield, they could fight to the end by following the great leader without discarding the revolutionary principle even by eking out an existence with only bark and roots in the Paektu forest. If one has such a revolutionary spirit, one will be afraid of nothing and can accomplish anything.

Although our party members and workers are enjoying favorable circumstances and endless happiness, their fighting spirit and traits should not be different from that of the anti-Japanese martyrs. In order for us to accomplish the socialist cause to the end, we must break through a long arduous road. We must also be prepared for arduous struggle, instead of having an idea of that the revolution will be easy.

The ardent loyalty of sharing destiny with the party to the end and firm confidence in victory of the revolution are a basic source of indomitable spirit. By cherishing a firm belief that the cause of socialism of our own style, which advances under the banner of the chuche idea by following dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership will win victory without fail, all functionaries and workers should courageously move forward.

Daily Stresses Implementing Light Industry Policy

SK3001004492 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0011 GMT 25 Jan 92

[NODONG SINMUN 25 January editorial: "Let Us Keep Concentrating Greater Effort on Light Industry"]

[Text] This year we face an important task to solve the question of keeping the people fed, clothed, and housed more satisfactorily and to maintain improvement in the people's living-standard. We must also uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address.

In order to successfully fulfill this honorable task, it is imperative to concentrate greater efforts in agriculture as well as in light industry without interruption.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If we are to solve the question of keeping the people fed, clothed, and housed as well as maintain improvement in the people's standard of living, we must continue concentrating greater effort on agriculture and light industry.

Light industry is directly associated with the people's livelihood in that it is one of the industrial sectors producing consumer goods of various descriptions necessary for the people's livelihood. Only when light industry is developed, will it provide a satisfactory solution to the question of feeding and clothing the working people, including a variety of clothing material and foodstuffs. Only then will it improve their material and cultural existence without interruption.

Our party, taking it upon itself to improve the people's standard of living and regarding it as the supreme principle in its activity, has consistently concentrated greater effort on developing light industry with a view toward providing the people with an affluent and cultural existence from the day it was founded.

Our light industry is now producing and supplying all of the items necessary to keep people fed, clothed, and housed on its own and its potential and might is enormous.

We cannot, however, be content at this stage. It is inevitable that the people's demand for a material and cultural existence increases in proportion to the degree of advancement in the revolution and construction and in social development.

We should make all the working people enjoy a far more affluent and cultural life-style in the near future than they do now by completely implementing the party's policy of a light industrial revolution without interruption.

Functionaries and working people at the light industrial sector should rise up as one in the struggle for the production of people's consumer goods, cherishing deep in their hearts the lofty honor and self-respect of working in an important sector aimed at improving the people's standard of living. Thus, they should provide the people with a far more affluent and cultural existence by increasing the production of various good quality consumer goods and by filling the shop's shelves with them to the bursting point.

If we are to produce more quality consumer goods by concentrating greater effort on light industry without end, functionaries and working people in this sector should be mobilized ideologically in the struggle to implement the party's policy on a light industrial revolution, with a high degree of awareness that they are responsible for the people's living-standard.

Functionaries and working people in the light industrial sector are directly involved in developing light industry. They are the public servants who are charged with providing the people with a material and cultural existence.

This being the case, the question of implementing the party's policy on the light industrial revolution depends greatly on how highly functionaries and working people will display the spirit of devoted service for the people and a work style worthy of the master.

All of functionaries and working people of the light industrial sector should clearly remember that producing more quality consumer goods through the light industrial revolution is not merely a matter of technology, but a political and ideological matter and display the work style worthy of the master in the struggle to implement the party's policy of the light industrial revolution.

For functionaries and working people in the light industrial sector to fulfill their obligations and play their role, they should display a high degree of revolution-mindedness, party-mindedness, working class spirit, and people-mindedness in carrying out the light industrial revolution.

The revolution-mindedness, party-mindedness, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness together represent faithfulness to the party and revolution, the working class and people.

Party organizations at all levels in the light industrial sector should strengthen the indoctrination on ideology and loyalty among the functionaries and working people so that they implement the party's policy on the light industrial revolution based on a high degree of revolution-mindedness, party-mindedness, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

As an immediate task, party organizations in the light industrial sector should make all the functionaries and working people fulfill their duty with a sense of responsibility with their boundless loyalty to the party and leader and with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle by vigorously launching the Chong Chung-sil movement in a way that suits the realities in which they find themselves.

In the light industrial sector operating the existing light industrial plants at full capacity should be the priority. Important here is to solve the problem of fuel and materials satisfactorily. We should have a sufficient supply of fuel and materials, as well as an industrial base operating efficiently, so that we can brilliantly carry out the party's demands for drastically increasing the quantity and kinds of people's consumer goods. The light industrial sector functionaries, in close cooperation with the relevant sectors, should actively conduct the organizational and command work to solve more satisfactorily the problem of fuel and materials necessary to produce consumer goods.

The light industrial sector should also struggle vigorously to produce more products while using fuel and materials sparingly.

The work with facilities is also important. The functionaries and working people of the light industrial sector should use the facilities with care, keep them in good repair, and be knowledgeable about them, highly aware that they are the masters of the country and of production. In the light industrial plants, the machinists should vigorously conduct the movement to create the model machine of loyalty, learning from No. 26 lathe.

To improve the quality of people's consumer goods is one of the basic tasks in carrying out the light industrial revolution. The high quality of the goods produced means savings in production. The light industrial plants should make up for the shortcomings in the processes, further perfect the production technology processes, and thoroughly ensure the balance between the basic production processes and the auxiliary production processes.

The producers should rigorously observe the technology and standard manufactory procedures and continuously enhance the standards for technology and skill.

This is the age of science and technology. The light industrial plants should vigorously upgrade the facilities and production processes to advanced technological standards to enhance the technology and facilities and to actively realize the general mechanization, automation, computerization, and robotization of production. For this, the light industrial plants should actively arouse the producing masses' inexhaustible wisdom and creativity so that they can produce more innovative technology, inventive designs and devices, and rationalization plans.

Our party consistently maintains its original light industry-building policy of developing both the large-scale central industry and the small and medium local industry. The light industrial sector should build more material bases of its own and increase the production of raw materials to operate the local industrial plants at full capacity.

The 8 August people's consumer goods production movement is a broad mass movement to effectively mobilize and utilize the inner reserves and drastically increase the production of various kinds of people's consumer goods based on the creativity of the producers, and this is proving very effective in implementing the party's light industrial revolution policy.

The relevant sectors, provinces, cities, and counties should increase the daily necessities, plants, work sites, work teams, household work teams, and part time work teams so that they can produce good quality and varied consumer goods using industrial residuals and natural raw materials.

To effect an upturn in the production of people's consumer goods, thoroughly implementing the party's policy of light industrial revolution, all sectors and units of the people's economy should help the light industrial sector well. The chemical industrial sector should operate the 8 February Vinalon Complex and all other large and small chemical plants in the country at full capacity so that they can increase the production of vinalon, staple fiber, other chemical fibers, synthetic resin, and basic chemical products.

The metal industrial sector and other relevant sectors should satisfactorily supply the light industrial plants with steel of various specifications and materials, aluminum, copper products, coal, machine facilities, and electronic automation elements. In particular, the transport sector should deliver the fuel, raw materials, and facilities to the light industrial plants in a timely manner.

Our party has a firm will and determination to implement light industrial revolution and make a decisive upturn in the production of people's consumer goods as soon as possible. The functionaries and working people of the light industrial sector and all other sectors of the people's economy should uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address and wage a vigorous and continuous struggle to implement the party's policy of light industrial revolution to effect a great upturn in the production of people's consumer goods.

KCNA Reviews Pyongyang Press for 30 Jan

SK3001063192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0545 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a message of condolence sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwean African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, upon the death of his wife Sally Mugabe, Politburo member and secretary in charge of women's affairs of C.C., ZANU-PF.

Seen in papers are a letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song from the participants in the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco), an account of the enlarged meeting held in Paris, reports given at the meeting and an action programme of Cilreco for 1992 adopted at the meeting.

Papers inform the readers that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Cilreco on his 50th birthday and functions were held in foreign countries on this anniversary.

NODONG SINMUN in an article notes that Comrade Kim Chong-il has consolidated the revolutionary traditions established by the great leader as eternal foundations for the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

It conveys voices of foreign party leaders and officials highly praising the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Chong-il as a steel-like party with a bright future.

Thanks of the Central Committee of the WPK was conveyed to Doctor Kang Chang-song of the urinary surgical department of Kim Man-yu Hospital and his family, reports the press.

Papers introduce achievements gained in various sectors of national economy.

NODONG SINMUN in an article stresses that an important task in economic construction this year is to increase the production of electricity and coal and to develop the rail transport.

According to the press, the Lao prime minister met with the Korean foreign minister and the Korean ambassador to Rwanda paid a courtesy call on the Rwandan prime minister.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary denouncing the Japanese reactionaries for seeking to be a nuclear power under the cloak of the "three non-nuclear principles."

A MINJU CHOSON analyst says that if the problem of the compensation for the "volunteer corps" is to be solved properly, first of all, the traitorous "treaty" between Japan and South Korea must be scrapped.

Papers inform the readers that the second contact between delegates of the North and the South was held to discuss the question of formation and operation of subcommittees of the inter-Korean high-level talks.

The press prints an information issued in Spain on the convocation of the second international youth conference supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

South Korea

President Bush's Address to Congress Considered

SK3001022292 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jan 92 p 6

[Editorial: "Bush's State of the Union Address"]

[Text] U.S. President George Bush announced a grim resolution to ride out overwhelming challenges from within and without in his State of the Union Address, delivering a far-flung policy package that features a drastic slash in U.S. military spending and deep tax cuts.

President Bush offered to cut defense outlays by $50 billion over five years by focusing on armament, a proposal that would have now slashed defense spending by 30 percent if it had been put into operation on Bush's taking office three years ago. For the domestic economy, Bush proposed an increase in the personal tax exemption of $500 per child that could result in a $2,800 tax deduction for each child.

At the same time, the U.S. president served an ultimatum on the Democrat-dominated Congress to enact his economic policy package by March 20, warning that if his plan is not passed by the deadline, the battle will be joined.

With the staggering challenge, Mr. Bush has kicked off what he termed a struggle to restore Americans' faith in his leadership and his fight to pull the economy from stagnation. He interestingly compared his economic battle to his triumphant battle against Iraq in the 1990 Gulf war.

President Bush, in fact, delivered his annual policy message against the backdrop of his popularity hitting its lowest at somewhere below 50 percent, a sharp contrast with the high 90 percent in polls immediately after the end of the Gulf war.

And he took the rostrum at a joint session of Congress in quite a different atmosphere from the previous session during which he gave an elated speech reporting a crushing victory over Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussayn.

Ironically enough, while the loser Saddam stays in office and is wielding power, Bush faces an uphill battle seeking his second four-year term in the coming Nov. 3 election. Is his Gulf war glory gone for good?

Mr. Bush demanded the Democrat-led Congress cast aside election-year politics and pass speedy legislation within the deadline, indicating that any Democratic failure in the project would mean the majority party would be held fully or partially responsible for the economic plight.

Now that the ball has been passed into the Democratic court, the majority needs to come out with some positive response to the Bush challenge. To tell the truth, the success *of the Bush overture would benefit not only his own political future but also that of the American people as a whole.

Economic Experts Foresee Mounting U.S. Pressure

SK3001095792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—A panel of economic specialists urged the government Thursday to prepare for mounting U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its capital, securities and communications markets this year.

The panelists, advisers on the government's trade policy, also recommended that the government work out measures to cope with U.S. demands for the protection of copyrights and other intellectual property rights and cooperation in the Uruguay Round global trade negotiations.

Anticipating rising U.S. trade pressure in this presidential election year in November in the United States, the panelists made these and other recommendations at a meeting of the trade policy consultative committee, chaired by Trade and Industry Minister Han Pong-su.

The government should try, they said, to develop industrial and technological cooperation it discussed with U.S. officials when President George Bush visited Korea last month.

Regarding efforts to narrow the trade deficit, they want the government to proceed cautiously in order to avoid unnecessary trade friction with other countries.

The panelists said the government should not to give in to the U.S. demand that Korea open its market for rice and other foreign farm products. It should also try to get enough time to prepare for the liberalization of the service industry, they said.

No Tae-u Discusses DPRK in Magazine Interview

SK3001025692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Paris, Jan. 29 [date as received] (YONHAP)—South Korea wants gradual change in North Korea rather than risk regional confusion from a quick collapse, a French magazine quotes South Korean President No Tae-u as saying in copies released Wednesday.

Opening of North Korean society is only a matter of time, the French quarterly POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE quotes No as saying in its Jan. 30 edition.

Unless North Korea undertakes voluntary reforms, it cannot expect internal improvement or cooperation from the international community, No says.

A sudden collapse of the North Korean system will bring misfortune not only to North Korea and the Korean peninsula but to the whole region, No says.

South Korea wants North Korean change without disorder or turmoil, without confusion or explosive events, he says.

While Pyongyang may show short-term changes, No predicts, true changes are likely only in the distant future.

Pyongyang's attempts to communize the Korean peninsula were the biggest block to South Korea's diplomacy toward the North, the president says, but the North appears to have abandoned the idea.

Registering optimism in inter-Korean relations, No says there will come a day when a high-speed train will start from Seoul, run through Pyongyang, Siberia and Moscow, and continue to Paris.

Although admitting that social development was progressing less rapidly than economic development, No points out that the number of unions in South Korea increased to 8,000 between 1986 and 1990.

The major political task for his country is to put down deep roots of democracy, he says.

Reports on Signing of IAEA Nuclear Safety Accord

DPRK Signs Agreement

SK3001093992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Vienna, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—North Korea signed a nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Thursday, meeting an obligation under the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT] after more than six years' delay.

North Korean Vice Minister of Nuclear Industry Hong Kun-pyo and IAEA Director-general Hans Blix represented each side in the signing ceremony held at the IAEA headquarters here.

North Korea joined the NPT in December 1985 but delayed signing the accord, an obligation NPT signatories should fulfill within 18 months of joining.

The accord will take effect after it is ratified by North Korean President Kim Il-song and the ratified document is delivered to the IAEA. North Korea should make a report on all the nuclear materials it possesses to the IAEA by the 30th day of the month after the accord goes into effect.

International attention is focused on whether North Korea would include the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon, 90 kilometers north of Pyongyang, in the report. North Korea is believed to be already capable of building an atomic bomb or only a couple of years away from doing so.

The IAEA and North Korea will set up a supplementary agreement within 90 months after the accord takes effect, paving the door to international inspection of nuclear facilities in the North. The IAEA can also carry out an inspection even before concluding the supplementary agreement in order to confirm the initial report of North Korea.

"The IAEA's basic position is that inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities should be launched at the earliest possible date, once necessary conditions are met. If the accord is ratified in February, inspection will be possible in the first half of the year," an IAEA official said.

"If North Korea delays ratification, it may be urged to hurry in a meeting of IAEA Board of Governors opening on Feb. 24," the official said.

South Korean Ambassador to Austria Yi Chang-chun said here Wednesday that after North Korea's ratification, "attention will be on North Korea's first report on its nuclear facilities and materials."

"North Korea must immediately ratify the accord. If it postpones doing so, the international community will suspect that Pyongyang is trying to earn time to hide its nuclear facilities."

The ambassador, asked to comment after North Korea's signing Thursday, said, "if North Korea violates the safeguards accord in the days ahead, it will be impossible to peacefully settle the issues pertaining to its nuclear project."

The nuclear issue has been one of the major stumbling blocks in North Korea's efforts to normalize relations with the United States, and with Japan.

Government Welcomes Signing

SK3001124092 Seoul YONHAP in English 1228 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government, welcoming North Korea's signing of the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] Nuclear Safeguards Accord, hopes the North will immediately take steps to ratify the accord and accept the IAEA inspection of its nuclear facilities, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

"It is a good thing North Korea signed the nuclear safeguards accord with the IAEA on Jan. 30, 1992, though belatedly.

"We hope North Korea will completely fulfil the obligation of a signatory to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty by immediately taking steps to ratify the accord and accept IAEA inspection of all the nuclear materials and facilities it possesses," ministry spokesman Cho Won-il said in a statement issued just hours after the signing.

Envoy to Austria on North's Nuclear Capability

SK3001025592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Vienna, Jan. 29 [date as received] (OANA-YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) could conduct an inspection of North Korea's nuclear installations within the first half of this year, but it is too early for optimism, Yi Chang-chun, South Korean ambassador to Austria, said Wednesday.

North Korea, scheduled to sign an IAEA nuclear safeguards accord Thursday morning, is believed to be very close to developing an atomic weapon. It signed the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1985 but delayed signing a safeguards accord, an obligation due within 18 months of joining the treaty.

"The backdrop for North Korea's signing of a safeguards accord is the collapse of communism, international sanctions against Iraq, U.S. President George Bush's new nuclear initiative and the South Korean president's declaration of a non-nuclear Korean peninsula. There are also North Korea's economic plight and political conditions, such as the transfer of power," Yi said.

The signing was only one of the steps required by the NPT, he said, and ratification and implementation of the accord was what really mattered.

Attention was now on whether Pyongyang would allow the IAEA to inspect not only those nuclear facilities already in operation, but those under construction, the ambassador said.

The IAEA believes North Korea upgraded a four-megawatt reactor it received from the Soviet Union to eight megawatts several years ago, and that it has two more reactors as well as reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities.

The IAEA was interested in whether North Korea would include any other facilities in its report to the agency, Yi said.

An IAEA inspection was likely in the first half of the year but it all depended on North Korea's cooperation, Yi said.

It would come sooner if Pyongyang immediately ratified the accord, provided accurate information on its nuclear facilities and quickly concluded the supplementary agreement, the ambassador said.

"If North Korea continues to delay the procedures, we cannot be optimistic about inspection," he said.

"North Korea must immediately ratify the accord. If it postpones doing so, the international community will suspect that Pyongyang is trying to earn time to hide its nuclear facilities. After ratification, attention will be on North Korea's first report on its nuclear facilities and materials," he said.

* GDR Said To Give Nuclear Technology to North

WA1812020091

[Editorial Report] An article in Seoul SIN TONG-A in Korean in December 1991, attributed to a German economics professor at Freedom University in Berlin, noted that nuclear technology and nuclear weapons materials were either sold or transferred in "subtantial" amounts from the former East Germany to North Korea through various bilateral scientific and technological agreements between the two governments, or through scientists and private industry.

As of November 1989, there were approximately 650 East German-trained top scientists in North Korea. Their specialization typically was in military technology, such as the maintenance of the MiG fighter as well as in "peaceful uses of nuclear power." In the field of production technology and plant facilities, the East German scientists made "significant contributions" to North Korean micro-electronics, opto-electronics, sensor technology, ICs, and robotics technologies.

The article notes that several government-to-government agreements on science and technology had been signed between the two countries since 1950. In 1985, the two governments concluded a most significant "agreement of technology transfer for the maintenance of the MiG 21 fighter and its gear system." This agreement, classified as top secret and effective up to December 1990 and automatically renewable for another five years, was signed by North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk. It stipulated that an annual meeting among government representatives (six respectively) be held to discuss the MiG-related technology transfer.

Another key government accord for technology transfer of nuclear energy "for peaceful uses" was signed in May 1989 between the East German Nuclear and Radioactive Safety Committee and the North Korean nuclear power industry minister. This accord was an extended but stronger version of the 1984 agreement which was signed by the premiers of both countries. The 1984 agreement on economic, scientific, and technological assistance was the "basis" for technology transfer in the fields of material and metallic industry, machine manufacturing, electrical equipments, electronics industry, and chemical industry.

The SIN TONG-A article notes that numerous scientific exchanges have taken place through non-governmental channels. It points to the signing of a five-year technological cooperation between the engineers associations of the respective countries in October 1985, and also a series of academic exchanges in various fields such as micro-electronics, automation, and energy. For example, since 1979 Dresden Transportation University in East Germany has maintained academic exchanges with Pyongyang Railway University and has trained "24 top transportation experts" of North Korea now occupying senior government positions. Most noteworthy, the article stresses, is a Berlin-based (Reiss) Engineering Company's export of "materials needed for nuclear weapons production" to North Korea at the end of 1990.

Government Considers Post-Election N-S Summit

SK3001102792 Seoul YONHAP in English 1008 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—The government is studying a proposal to hold the first inter-Korean summit after the March general elections and to make summit talks a regular event, informed official sources said Thursday.

Officials in charge of inter-Korean relations, the sources said, have concluded in a meeting Thursday that there was no need to hurry up and hold a summit before the elections. They, however, agreed on the need to set about negotiations on date, place and agenda as soon as North Korea's intention was confirmed.

On hand at the meeting were Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, deputy prime minister and National Unification Minister Choe Ho-chung, senior presidential secretary for diplomacy and national security Kim Chong-hui and Vice National Unification Minister Yim Tong-won.

Their meeting threw up the judgment that an excessive effort to bring forward the timing of the summit would be liable to not only cause a suspicion that the government is trying to use the talks for political gain but also be exploited by North Korea politically, observers said.

The government will confirm North Korea's intentions toward a summit in the sixth prime ministers' talks, opening Feb. 18, before starting negotiations on the summit issue.

The officials decided that the government should urge "pilot" inspections of each other's nuclear facilities from the end of next month in the prime ministers' talks.

North Korea Wednesday rejected a proposal for a pilot inspection of its Yongbyon nuclear complex and the South's Kunsan Air Base by the end of February.

The government would not link conducting pilot inspections with holding summit talks, a government official said.

North Korea Revising Joint Venture Law

SK3001030392 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Jan 92 p 2

[Text] North Korea is revising its joint venture law in preparation for the forthcoming expansion of North-South joint venture projects following its agreement with Daewoo. The revision is expected to incorporate the South's suggestions on company management and other areas by making a major revision of the problem clauses of its joint venture law noted by our sides' businesses and press (CHOSON ILBO report dated 25 September 1991). The North's revision of the joint venture law is expected to be completed in the very near future because Daewoo will begin full-fledged practical investment in the North in the middle of next month.

According to the relevant authorities and business circles as of 29 January, the major areas of revision the North Korean authorities have in mind are the method for appraising the invested assets other than currency; the clauses related to the decision of the board of directors meeting; and the clauses on the employment of and personnel action for employees.

The most problematic clause of the North Korean joint venture law is concerned with the board of directors meeting which is convened to make important decisions for the joint venture company. This clause stipulates that "the decision of the board of directors meeting shall be made with the unanimous approval of those present at the meeting." Therefore, no clear stipulation is made as to quorum, and the resolution is passed by unanimous approval, which is certain to cause great difficulties in the management of the company.

Therefore, our businesses, which have been in contact with the North Korean side, requested the North to revise this clause so that the decision is made by majority vote, and the North responded positively.

Also, in employing or dismissing the North Korean resident as an employee of the joint venture company, the action must go through "the labor administration authorities," thereby leaving the right of personnel management in the hands of the North Korean administrative authorities. The South requested the North to revise this as well, so that the South investor's opinion is taken into account, which the North side accepted. The North Korean side is also expected to provide a revised clause so that a reasonable standard is provided for intangible assets, such as technology and patent rights, to prevent the South partner's investment from being underappraised.

DPRK, Russia Agree To Revise Bilateral Pact

SK2801021392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 27 (YONHAP)—Russia, assuming many of the international obligations of the former Soviet Union, has agreed with North Korea to rewrite the 1961 Soviet friendship and mutual assistance treaty to reflect the new reality, ambassador-at-large Igor Rogachev said Monday.

Rogachev, who was a vice foreign minister in the dissolved Soviet Union, recently visited Pyongyang as a special envoy of Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Briefing South Korean Ambassador Kong No-myong on his trip, Rogachev said he and North Korean officials agreed that Russia would, in principle, take over the treaty signed during the cold war but with alterations to bring it into line with reality.

Korean Embassy officials said they understood Rogachev to mean that there would be a revision of Article No. 1 of the pact, which stipulates Soviet military assistance for North Korea in case of hostilities on the Korean peninsula.

Rogachev also said he talked with North Korean Vice President Yi Chong-ok about an inter-Korean summit and Yi neither confirmed nor denied the possibility.

North Korea promised him it would sign a nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency, he said.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Uzbekistan

SK3001032292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Uzbekistan established diplomatic ties Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

Kong No-myong, the Korean ambassador to Moscow, signed the protocol on diplomatic normalization with Akmal Saidov [spelling as received], Uzbekistan's representative to Moscow, the ministry said.

Seoul formed ties with Kazakhstan on Tuesday, the first with a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States other than Russia. Korea now has full relations with 156 countries.

Diplomatic and consular functions with Uzbekistan will be handled by the office in Moscow for the time being.

Uzbekistan has the largest number of ethnic Koreans among the former Soviet republics at an estimated 200,000.

Foreign Ministry Announces PRC Trade Agreement

SK3001083792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korea-China trade agreement takes full effect Saturday, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The agreement was signed Dec. 31 by Ambassador No Chae-won, head Korean trade representative in Beijing, and Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Chamber of International Commerce.

Korea and China, which have yet to establish diplomatic ties, exchanged trade representatives early last year.

The agreement abolishes discriminatory Chinese tariffs on Korean products that ranged between 5 percent and 30 percent.

Korea's trade deficit with China between 1989 and September 1991 was 1.8 billion U.S. dollars—6.42 billion dollars of imports against 4.65 billion dollars in exports.

Chances for ASEAN Economic Bloc Viewed

SK3001021192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jan 92 p 6

[Editorial: "ASEAN's Free Trade Plan"]

[Text] Southeast Asian nations are moving toward the creation of a new regional economic bloc in competition with the trading blocs in Europe and North America. But, they have refrained from the outright formation of an economic body similar to the European Community apparently in consideration of objections from the United States and some other Asia and Pacific states.

Korea is also not in a position to endorse any drastic plan such as Malaysia's proposal for an East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) including Seoul, Tokyo and Beijing but excluding the United States. Rather, the Korean position is to further develop Asia and Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), a regional forum of 15 nations including the U.S.

The six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations that ended a two-day summit in Singapore Tuesday has agreed to create an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), by the year 2008. The agreement represents the Southeast Asian nations' increasing concern about trade and security in the post-cold war era.

As a clear sign it is shifting its emphasis from security cooperation to the regional economy, the ASEAN leaders also signed a declaration welcoming the accession of Vietnam and Laos to the group's friendship treaty, paving the way for the Indochinese states to join the association.

Without rushing into the creation of a sort of common market with potentially exclusive and protectionist traits, ASEAN can maintain and promote regional economic cooperation with other leading Asian-Pacific countries. As Indonesian President Suharto asserted in the regional forum, ASEAN should seek the utmost from the APEC forum.

Government To Support Export-Oriented Firms

SK3001053992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—The government will financially support export-oriented investment by enterprises to the utmost degree that it doesn't weaken the framework of economic stability, Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu said Wednesday.

To balance the industrial structure, companies that have lost competitiveness will receive preferential and intensive aid from the government, he said.

The complete resurrection of trade loans was a backward step, said Choe, who is also economic planning minister, and the government could not accept such a demand as it might create trade friction and weaken the economy.

Small- and medium-sized companies would still be allowed to benefit from trade loans, but large businesses would have to get loans by discounting bills and that was the government's policy, he said.

As Korea is chased by developing nations in the labor-intensive sector, the government will draft policies that will help industry shift to technology-intensive and high value-added products.

The top economic policy-maker made clear that the government will not allow private companies to borrow money from abroad.

The government would do its best to bring real estate speculation under control, and would revise and complement relevant laws to retrieve profits made from speculation, Choe said.

Montreal Protocol Bans Ozone-Destructive Products

SK3001021992 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jan 92 p 6

[Text] South Korean exporters may be dealt a severe blow when member nations of the Montreal Protocol begin to restrict trade of ozone-destructive products in May, Economic Planning Board officials said yesterday.

Korea plans to apply to join the protocol at the end of February. Membership procedures take 90 days and would be completed just before the restrictions begin May 27.

The 74-party protocol bans the import of products that emit halon and chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) from non-member nations. A list of banned items includes refrigerators, freezers, water coolers, air conditioners and aerosols.

The list was circulated by the U.N. Secretary-General Nov. 27 and enters into effect May 27. Protocol members have one year from that day to complete the procedures to ban imports from non-members.

Data on Korean exports of these items mare unavailable, the EPB officials said, but domestic sales are estimated at $65.45 million.

When products that use these substances are included, the market is $5.2 billion to $6.5 billion, they said.

Furthermore, when the United Nations Environment Program meets in Rio de Janeiro in June, it is to discuss concluding framework conventions on climate change and biological diversity.

These conventions seek various restrictions on carbon dioxide emissions and biological resource depletion that are certain to affect Korea's petroleum, petrochemical, steel, transport and other energy-related industries, the officials said.

"Joining the Montreal Protocol will solve only half of the problem," said one EPB official.

There are two sides to the issue—the export side and the domestic side.

Joining the protocol will prevent an immediate ban on imports of Korean products by other member nations, but in the long run, Korean manufacturers must drastically change their methods away from using halon and CFC's, he pointed out.

"The general consensus in the government was that the repercussions from the import ban are far greater than the internal effects and that we have to act quickly," he said.

Budget Cutting, Energy-Saving Plans Announced

SK3001025292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—The government, in a bid to set an example of its frugality drive, decided to cut 642.6 billion won (845.5 million U.S. dollars) Thursday from the public sector budgets of the central and provincial governments and government-invested companies.

The government, in a cabinet meeting chaired by prime minister Chong Won-sik, approved budget cuts by 300.7 billion won for the central government, 222 billion won for provincial governments and 119.9 billion won for the nation's 23 government-invested companies.

It decided to introduce energy-saving measures so the growth of oil and oil-derivative imports is kept at 10-20 percent and to hold the growth of peak demand for electricity at 10 percent.

Korea Electric Power Co. must reduce spending by 38.8 billion won, Korea Telecom by 31.8 billion won and the Korea Tobacco and Ginseng Corp. by 6.2 billion won under the plan, which was drafted by the Economic Planning Board, and the Home and Energy and Resources Ministries.

The Korea Highway Corp. must slash expenditure by 6 billion won, Citizens Bank by 5 billion won, National Land Development Corp. by 4.1 billion won and the Industrial Bank of Korea by 3.7 billion won.

To save energy, the cabinet set building temperatures at 26-28 degrees Celsius (78.8-82.4 degrees Fahrenheit) in Summer and 18-20 degrees Celsius (64.4-68 degrees Fahrenheit) in winter, and heat for 207,000 apartments in large complexes will be centrally generated.

From Feb. 1, employees of government and public agencies will be barred from driving their cars once every 10 days. The private sector will be encouraged to follow suit.

Dissident Receives Compensation for Torture

SK3001085292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—A South Korean court, ending a five-year legal battle, awarded a convicted dissident 45 million won in compensation Thursday for three weeks of torture suffered at the hands of the police in 1985.

Kim Kun-tae, 46, a former chairman of the Youth Association for a Democratic Movement, won the award in the Seoul District Civil Court as a result of a suit filed in October 1986.

The court agreed with Kim that he was illegally detained and tortured with water and electricity for 23 days at the Namyoung-tong office of the then national police headquarters in September 1985.

Kim was taken in for questioning by the police because he was suspected of forming an anti-government organization, a breach of the National Security Law, and convicted the same month. He was released on parole in 1988.

Presiding Judge Ko Hyon-chol said in his ruling that torturing a suspect was tantamount to a crime and certainly a violation of his constitutional right not to testify against himself. He also ruled that Kim's arrest was illegal as there was no warrant.

"Social stability and national security are meaningless if they are secured by torture and ignore human dignity and value," Ko said.

Kim is serving a two-year term in Hongsung Prison, South Chungchong Province, for promoting the national alliance for Democracy and National Unification (Chonminnyon) in 1990.

The four policemen who tortured Kim are serving terms of two to five years.

Government To Revise Incorrect, 'Biased' Textbooks

SK3001095692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0450 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP)—The government will help revise incorrect or biased information on Korea in textbooks and other publications in the United States and Asia by 1994, the Information Ministry said Thursday.

To assist the nation's northern policies, the Ministry said, it will invite ethnic Korean journalists in the Soviet Union, China and East European countries to South Korea to lay the ground for unification of the country.

It will also boost public relations efforts in communist and former communist countries.

In a written report to President No Tae-u on policy goals for this year, the Ministry said it hopes to introduce the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) system to publicly disclose the circulations of all periodicals for the growth of the advertising business. To this end, it will consult with the Trade and Industry Ministry and other government agencies to revise the existing laws, the ministry said.

In addition, the Ministry will strengthen the functions of the arbitration system, newspaper ethics and publication ethics committees to foster a spirit of social responsibility among journalists. It plans to conduct routine checks on publications for obscene contents and deal with them sternly, the Ministry said.

The Ministry will also restructure the nation's broadcasting networks by introducing private local, special, cable and satellite broadcasting systems. In addition, it plans to lay the foundation for the eventual introduction of high-definition television.

Opposition Claims NSP Involved in DLP Selection

SK3001014692 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jan 92 p 2

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Party yesterday alleged that the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) has been "deeply" involved in the selection of the ruling party's candidates for the coming legislative elections.

"Our party can't but feel indignant about the repeated political conspiracy and maneuvers by the government," party vice spokesman Kim Pu-kum said in a statement.

He called on the NSP to stop its alleged involvement in the ruling party's affairs.

Kim claimed that Kwon Chong-tal, former secretary-general of the now-defunct ruling Democratic Justice Party, was forced to leave for the United States Tuesday. He labeled the action against Kwon as "political oppression."

The ruling DLP [Democratic Liberal Party], however, denied the DP allegation.

"The opposition's allegation that the NSP has been involved in the ruling party's nomination is strategic propaganda aimed at instigating the people ahead of the elections," said DLP vice spokesman Pak Pom-chin.

In a statement, Pak said Kwon flew to the United States of his own volition.

Pre-Election Events Indicate 'Rekindling' Feud

SK3001014592 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jan 92 p 2

[By reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] With less than two months to go before the National Assembly elections, speculation is rampant about the so-called Fifth-Sixth Republic feuding.

Political observers point to some recent developments that may signal the rekindling of conflicts between the present and former power elites.

The latest one is the sudden departure for the United States of Kwon Chong-tal who was once a close confidant of the disgraced former President Chon Tu-hwan.

Kwon's unannounced trip Tuesday may be seen in the context of his uncomfortable relations with ruling figures of the present Sixth Republic, the observers say.

Relatives and aides of Kwon reportedly complained sometimes about what they alleged to be political maneuvers against the former legislator.

The maneuvers, if any, must have something to do with Kwon's bid to make a political comeback, the observers said.

Kwon has been preparing to run as an independent in the parliamentary elections slated for March in his hometown district of Andong, North Kyongsang Province. It is not certain he will return to Seoul before the elections.

The first secretary-general of Chon's now-defunct Democratic Justice Party [DJP], Kwon failed to be renominated for the 1988 parliamentary elections, because he was considered "two corrupt."

Later in that year, Kwon left Seoul to stay in the United States for about two years. He returned in August 1990.

It is not clear what has prompted Kwon's latest U.S. trip. Some of his associates contend that he may have been forced to go.

Kwon's departure drew particular attention as it came amid reports that Chong Ho-yong, also a former lawmaker, would shortly return home after two years of political exile in the United States.

But Chong abruptly canceled his trip back yesterday.

Chong, a Korean Military (Army) Academy classmate of President No Tae-u, went to the United States after he was forced to quit in the race for a by-election in Taegu in 1990.

Rumor had it that President No exercised his influence to have Chong quit the race, fearing a possible political offensive from the opposition.

Chong was one of the core figures pinpointed by the opposition as responsible for the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

No and Chong briefly met in San Francisco during No's trip to the United States in June last year. It was not known, however, whether they had reconciled their differences.

In a related development, some sources of the ruling quarters indicated that the ruling Democratic Liberal party has not made much progress in its efforts to accommodate some of the influential figures of the Fifth Republic.

Party Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam recently met several Fifth Republic figures in a bid to win the over to the government party in the coming parliamentary elections.

Kim appears to have succeeded in recruiting such retired Army generals as Pak Hui-to and Ko Myong-sung. Both Pak and Ko had long been considered to have maintained close ties with former President Chon.

But Kim has not achieved much success in his bid to attract core figures of the Fifth Republic, according to the sources.

The government party has also been making efforts to win Kwon Ik-hyon, who once served as chairman of the now-dissolved DJP, over to its side. It is not clear, however, whether Kwon will be persuaded, the sources said.

Some DJP sources, in the meantime, say that President No is quite unhappy with recent moves of Chon and his associates.

No was enraged, according to them, when a magazine report alleged that his June 29 Declaration of democratic reform proposals in 1987 was actually the work of Chon.

The report was based on the allegation of a one-time press secretary of Chongwadae.

No appears to believe that behind the revelation are some confidants of Chon, the sources say.

Chon handpicked No as his successor in 1987. The two are classmates of the Korean Military Academy.

Their relations began to deteriorate after No was inaugurated as president in February 1988. Later that year, Chon was forced into exile at a Buddhist monastery remote from Seoul, being held accountable for the so-called Fifth Republic irregularities.

Chon returned to Seoul in December 1990.

No is said to have tried several times to meet Chon to mend ties, but the former president stubbornly refused.

New Officials Named to Foreign Ministry Posts

SK2701090892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 27 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 27 (YONHAP)—The government Monday appointed Ho Sung, ambassador to Senegal, assistant foreign minister in charge of economic affairs. He replaces Yi Ki-chu, who is tapped as the next ambassador to Italy.

Yi Sung-kon, assistant minister for planning and management, was named assistant minister for policy planning. His predecessor, Yi Si-yong, is tapped as the next ambassador to Austria.

Kim Kyong-chol, ambassador to Poland, was appointed to be assistant minister for planning and management.

Yi Sung-kon, 55, graduated from Seoul National University. He has served as director-general of the Consular and Overseas Residents Affairs Bureau and of the information and cultural affairs bureau. Major overseas posts include counsellor and minister in Washington and consul-general in Chicago.

Kim Kyong-chol, 56, a graduate of Yonsei University, was counsellor to Italy and Japan and ambassador to Singapore and the Vatican. He served as director-general of the information and cultural affairs bureau.

Ho Sung, 57, graduated from Seoul National University. Overseas assignments include counsellor to Washington, consul-general to Houston and ambassador to Burkina Faso.

His posts at the ministry include director-general of the Middle East and African Affairs Bureau and of the International Economic Affairs Bureau.

New Head of Customs Administration Named

SK2801133692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 28 (YONHAP)—The government appointed Second Assistant Finance Minister Paek Won-ku to head the office of Customs Administration Tuesday

He replaces Kim Kui-in, who was named president of the Korea Tobacco and Ginseng Corp., and is succeeded by Yi Hwan-kyun, head of the Finance Ministry Planning and Management Office.

Paek, 52, a native of Kochang, South Kyongsang Province, is a 26-year veteran of tax administration.

Foreign Ministry Establishes Maritime Committee

SK2901095492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0903 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Foreign Ministry formed a Maritime Committee

Wednesday to handle regional sea pollution, seabed development and high-seas fishing issues.

The committee will be headed by the director-general of the ministry's treaties bureau, Yi Chang-ho. It will be responsible for working-level coordination of government positions on maritime affairs, ministry officials said.

Major tasks awaiting the committee include participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment Development (UNCED) in June, where the members will discuss rules on high-seas fishing activities.

The committee will be in charge of settling disputes over fishing in Korean territorial waters, ministry officials said.

It will also prepare Korea's ratification of the U.N. convention on the Law of the Sea, which regulates development of seabed minerals in international waters. Korea signed the convention in 1983.

Burma

SLORC Announces Governmental Changes 29 Jan

Cabinet Reshuffle Noted

BK2901143892 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1300 GMT 29 Jan 92

["Announcement No. 1/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, 29 January 1992]

[Text] Reorganization of the cabinet.

After successfully and fairly holding the multiparty democratic general elections, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] hereby announces the reorganization of the cabinet with the objective of convening a national convention and drafting a firm constitution to bring about the emergence of a new democratic state and to more effectively and successfully carry out the tasks for the nation's economy, construction, development and transport, and communications. The following persons have therefore been appointed as ministers of the respective ministries:

1. Prime Minister Senior General Saw Maung, Defense Ministry;
2. Minister Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, Ministry of Mines;
3. Minister Lieutenant General Tin Tun, Ministry of Transport, Social Welfare, and Labor;
4. Minister Lieutenant General Phone Myint, Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs, Ministry of Culture;
5. Minister Lieutenant General Aung Ye Kyaw, Ministry of Cooperatives;
6. Minister Lieutenant General Sein Aung, Ministry of Industry-1;
7. Minister Lieutenant General Chit Swe, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests;
8. Minister Brigadier General Abel, Ministry of Planning and Finance and Ministry of Trade;
9. Minister Colonel Pe Thein, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education;
10. Minister U Ohn Gyaw, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
11. Minister Brigadier General Myo Thant, Ministry of Information;
12. Minister Brigadier General Maung Maung, Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries;
13. Minister U Khin Maung Thein, Ministry of Energy;
14. Minister U Win Sein, Ministry of Rail Transport;
15. Minister U Than Shwe, Ministry of Industry-2;
16. Minister U Khin Maung Yin, Ministry of Construction;
17. Minister U Soe Tha, Ministry of Communications, Post and Telecommunications.

Signed: Saw Maung, Senior General, chairman, SLORC

Three New Members Added to Council

BK2901140492 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1300 GMT 29 Jan 92

["Order No. 3/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 29 January 1992"]

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] announces the appointment of additional members of an expanded SLORC. They are:

1. Major General Maung Hla, member
2. Major General Kyaw Min [commander of the Northwest Military Command], member
3. Major General Soe Myint [commander of the Southeast Military Command], member

by the authority vested in me.
Signed: Khin Nyunt, Major General, secretary-1, SLORC

Transport Ministry Reorganized

BK2901143492 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Notification No. 10/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 29 January 1992]

[Text] Subject: Reorganization of Ministries.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], to perform effectively the economic, construction and development, and transport and communication matters of the state, has reorganized the Ministry of Transport and Communications as follows:

1. Ministry of Transport
2. Ministry of Rail Transport
3. Ministry of Communications, Post, and Telecommunications.

Signed: Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of SLORC.

Deputy Ministers Appointed

BK2901144692 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Notification No. 11/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 29 January 1992]

[Text] Subject: Appointment of deputy ministers.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has appointed the following persons as deputy ministers of the respective ministries mentioned below:

1. U Hlaing Win, Ministry of Mines
2. U Myint Thein, Ministry of Mines
3. U San Wai, Ministry of Transport
4. Lieutenant Colonel Than Nyunt, Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs
5. U Than Aung, Ministry of Cooperatives

6. Brigadier General Win Tin, Ministry of Planning and Finance
7. U Win Naing, Ministry of Trade
8. Colonel Than Zin, Ministry of Health
9. Col. Kyi Maung, Ministry of Education
10. U Soe Nyunt, Ministry of Information
11. U Tin Tun, Ministry of Energy

Signed: Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of SLORC.

Registration of Free People League Annulled

BK2801063792 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Announcement No. 1,003 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar (Burma), Dated 27 January 1992]

[Text] Subject: Announcement on deregistration of Free People League of Myanmar [Burma] as a political party.

1. The Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission of the Union of Myanmar announced that the Free People League of Myanmar with its headquarters at No. 224, first floor, Anawratha Road, No. 11 Ward, Pabedan Township, Yangon [Rangoon] Division, was permitted registration as a political party by the commission in accordance with Article 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law on 5 November 1988. This was stated in announcement No. 91 issued on that day.

2. However, the commission is now in receipt of a request from the party unanimously seeking an annulment of the registration of that party. The commission thereby declares that the registration of the Free People League of Myanmar has been annulled with effect from 27 January 1991.

By the authority vested in me,

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

5,000 Troops Ready To Attack KNU Near Manerplaw

BK3001020992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jan 92 p 7

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—Burmese soldiers have tortured, killed and raped porters who have been forced to carry supplies for them in a campaign against Karen National Union (KNU) rebels along the Thai border, a fugitive Burmese dissident said yesterday.

Over 100 porters, four of them women, have defected to KNU headquarters at Manerplaw Camp during the past two weeks, he said.

Two of the defectors, Khin Khin Saw, 25, and Matada, 17, said Burmese troops had rounded up over 1,000 villagers from towns in Karen and Mon states, including Pa-an and Moulmein, including about 80 women, he said.

The porters were sent by bus to Papun, a border town opposite Mae Hong Son's Mae Sariang District, from where they had been forced to deliver supplies to a combat area near Manerplaw Camp.

Porters who were sick or injured were abandoned in the jungle. Many died in landmine explosions, they said.

Many women were raped and those who tried to escape were often shot dead or tortured, they said.

A Muslim Burmese who fled to Mae Sot yesterday said that last Friday Burmese soldiers surrounded a mosque at Hlaing Bwe in Karen State, 65 kilometres west of the Thai border, and rounded up 20 villagers to work as porters.

The Muslim villagers were preparing to escape, he said.

A KNU source said about 5,000 Burmese troops in 10 battalions have been deployed to attack KNU positions near Manerplaw Camp.

Four battalions attacked a KNU position near the junction of the Moei and Salween rivers, about five kilometres north of Manerplaw, causing about 1,500 Karens to flee to Thailand last week.

A KNU position eight kilometres west of Manerplaw has been attacked by three Burmese battalions in an attempt to capture Thei Paw Kyaw hill, from which they could bombard KNU headquarters.

Three other battalions have attacked KNU and dissident positions along the Salween River in Burma.

A Burmese dissident said over 100 Rangoon troops have been killed and many wounded while 23 KNU rebels have been killed and 40 wounded.

But a Thai military source said that over 200 Burmese troops and porters have been killed and hundreds wounded, and 80 rebels have been killed and over 100 wounded.

Aid Halt to Military Regime Urged

OW2901130292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 29 KYODO—The prime minister of the Provisional National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB), Sein Win, has called for an end to aid to the military regime now ruling Myanmar [Burma].

In an exclusive interview with KYODO News Service in Tokyo, Sein Win remarked that while the military regime has become more oppressive, the economic life of the people has worsened and the democratic transfer of power has been derailed.

The NCGUB prime minister said that demands for democracy expressed in the demonstrations by Yangon [Rangoon] University students after opposition leader

Aung San Suu Kyi received the Nobel Peace Prize are alive and well among the Myanmar people.

He said he wants the people of the world to understand that foreign aid is used more to buy weapons than for the good of the Myanmarese.

The NCGUB was formed in mid-December 1990 by opposition legislators who fled to Manerplaw on the Thai border to form a 'parallel' government. They named Sein Win, a cousin of Aung San Suu Kyi, its prime minister.

Sein Win and his four cabinet ministers have been campaigning since September in the United States and Europe for international aid to oppose the military regime in Myanmar.

In Japan the past week, Sein Sin met with opposition party leaders and private organization officials during his week before leaving Wednesday.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Border Meeting Held With Indonesia Jan 28-30

Sutrisno Arrives, Views Enhancing Ties

BK2701110292 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1010 GMT 27 Jan 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jan 27 (OANA/ANTARA)—Armed Forces (ABRI) Commander General Try Sutrisno arrived here Monday afternoon to attend the 20th meeting of the Malaysia-Indonesia General Border Commission [GBC] which is to proceed from January 28 to 30.

Gen. Try who was accompanied by state Police Chief Police Lieutenant Gen. Kunarto was greeted at the airport by Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, Defence Minister Datuk Sri Mohamed Najib bin Haji Abdul Razak and Malaysian Armed Forces Commander General Tan Sri Hashim Mohamed Ali.

Gen. Try, asked why the GBC meeting coincided with the ASEAN summit in Singapore, said "There is no relation between the summit and the meeting."

The GBC meeting in Kuala Lumpur had been scheduled since long. [as received]

On the occasion Gen. Try stressed the need for the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia without going through the establishment of a military pact.

The present GBC meeting is significant in enhancing bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia.

Stresses Maritime Security

BK2801095192 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0830 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jan 28 (OANA/ANTARA)—Armed Forces (ABRI) Commander General Try Sutrisno said here on Tuesday that changes in strategic environment conditions in the political and economic fields had indicated the need for Indonesia and Malaysia to pay greater attention to maritime security, particularly in Malacca Strait and the South China Sea.

Speaking at the opening of the 20th meeting of the Malaysia-Indonesia General Border Commission (Malindo GBC), General Try voiced his judgment that joint ground security operations by the two countries' armed forces in their common border areas had run to satisfaction. However, for security operations on the sea more attention and better and more serious handling are called for, he said.

The Malindo GBC, according to General Try, has succeeded to create a stable border security condition, which in turn had encouraged dynamism among the populace in the border areas to better their welfare through economic development.

In the sphere of exercise and personnel exchange, the Malindo GBC had enhanced the knowledge and skills of the military, police and search and rescue (SAR) personnel of the two neighboring countries, including knowledge about socio-economic matters, General Try said.

Gen. Try is of the opinion that the Malindo GBC has become "a golden bridge" which is able to connect the interests of the two countries and iron out differences. The Indonesian-Malaysian cooperation through the Malindo GBC, according to Gen. Try, is not only beneficial to the security and prosperity of both states, especially in the border areas but also has a positive impact in guaranteeing the regional security.

Despite rising hope for an ease in world tension, the post cold-war era brings new trends towards regional conflicts and national disintegration, he said. He also pointed out another tendency, namely a more dominant role of the economy, technology and information as main instruments, besides military power, used by big countries to compel other countries to meet their wishes.

Indonesia and Malaysia could not escape from such tendencies, and there is no other way but to step up cooperation which would make both countries better prepared in anticipating possible problems, Gen. Try said.

Minister Discusses Economic Visits

BK2801101692 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Text] The 20th Malaysia-Indonesia General Border Committee, GBC meeting began in Kuala Lumpur today. It will discuss various issues including the activities of pirates and smuggling in the Straits of Melaka and border provinces.

Opening the meeting, Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak, who is also chairman of the GBC Malaysia, said the need to curb the activities of pirates as the problem has become quite serious. He said both countries have agreed to implement social economic visits for the benefit of residents in the border area.

Also attending the meeting is chief of defense forces General Tan Sri Hashim Mohamed Ali; the inspector general of police, Tan Sri Haniff Omar; and senior officials.

The Indonesian team is led by armed forces chief General Try Sutrisno.

Agreement on Disputed Islands Noted

BK3001071792 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed to reduce their military presence to the minimum on Sipadan and Ligitan Islands to avoid confrontation. Malaysian Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak said [words indistinct] to reduce tension on the islands. He held talks with the Indonesian chief of armed forces, General Tan Sri Try Sutrisno, in Kuala Lumpur on (?Thursday). Further talks will be held at the official level to work out the details.

Datuk Sri Najib said each country would not do anything that would provoke the other. He was speaking to newsmen after sending off Gen. Tan Sri Try Sutrisno and his delegation at the Subang RMAF [Royal Malaysian Air Force] Base. The delegation was in Kuala Lumpur to attend a General Border Committee meeting.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Continues Visit to Battambang Province

Speaks at Mass Meeting 27 Jan

BK2901132592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Speech by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk at 27 January mass meeting in Battambang Province—recorded]

[Text] I, Samdech Euv [Prince Father] Norodom Sihanouk, am greatly honored today to get together in a great family reunion with all venerable monks, grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren after our 21-year separation. We are now reunited in one great family and we will live together in harmony as in the past until the end of my life. I thank all of you very much.

My respects to all monks with all my affection and fond memories.

My respects to most esteemed and beloved His Excellency [H.E.] Chairman Chea Sim.

My salutations to all excellencies, mesdames, ladies, and gentlemen, outstanding leaders and representatives of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and the State of Cambodia [SOC] Government, and all messieurs, misses, grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters and children whom I—your prince father, grandfather, and great-grandfather—respect and love very much.

In the past when I was with all of you, we used to get together in an atmosphere of great fraternity as it is today in this beautiful town of Battambang. We used to join hands in building and bringing prosperity to our country in all fields. In that era of the Sangkum Reas Niyum [Sihanouk's Popular Socialist Party], we jointly defended our nation, independence, and territorial integrity.

Now we are in a new era, that of the CPP. As H.E. Chairman Chea Sim has said before, like in the Sangkum Reas Niyum era, we will join hands in order to protect peace that we have just achieved through our joint sacrifices and efforts in our great Cambodian family. Like in the past, we will join hands in building and defending our country as an independent, neutral, and nonaligned state within our territorial integrity.

I would like to take this auspicious occasion to tell you how much I have missed you, my most beloved and worshipped Buddhist monks, those of you who belong to other religions other than Buddhism, such as Islam for example, and all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, and compatriots in Battambang and in other towns and provinces of our Cambodia. To see you again is a great fortune for me, your Prince Father and Grandfather. When I was separated from you I had only grandchildren; now, I have great-grandchildren. I feel thus most happy to see you again, my children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. My wife—the Princess Mother to all of you—is also extremely moved to see all of you, grandmothers, grandfathers, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, again. We two would like to express gratitude from the bottom of our hearts to the CPP with H.E. Chea Sim as the glorious, great chairman who is wise and highly patriotic. We two would like to most sincerely thank the SOC Government with H.E. Hun Sen as the highly capable and patriotic prime minister. We thank all brothers and children in the SOC, in the CPP, in the SOC administration, and in the very brave Armed Forces of the SOC for kindly supporting H.E. Chea Sim, H.E. Chairman Hun Sen, and H.E. Chairman Heng Samrin in inviting me to come and live with all of you, grandmothers, grandfathers, brothers, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren as in the glorious past.

I also take this opportunity to express thanks to the CPP and SOC Government for succeeding in bringing development back to my children, enabling them to raise their heads and smile again as in the past, as in the time of your Samdech Euv. They have even managed to bring about greater comprehensive development in national reconstruction, such as in the educational, public, health, and socioeconomic sectors and in all other fields, including communications. It is true that we still have many problems to solve in the future. However, since our country is recognized by the United Nations and we have more and more friends in the world, the prestige of our independent Cambodia has now been brought back to new heights. Many countries since I became chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC] [words indistinct] have come to the SOC and brought considerable aid to help you, my children, in that difficult time.

I would like to inform you that many countries and all branches and agencies of the United Nations are helping us now. They are closely cooperating with a high sense of solidarity and great friendship with the SOC, with the SOC Government, and with the SOC authorities to bring comprehensive development to our country, to improve the living conditions of our people, to enable our people to become prosperous and live in harmony and peace, and to restore and develop our state infrastructures, such as the roads and bridges damaged and broken by the war and the destruction in the bitter period of our history when all of you suffered so much and so did I. As in all your families, many of my own family members perished and countless other members of the royal family were not spared. We still feel extremely hurt and bitter whenever we recall that painful past.

Although we still have to encounter these difficulties and obstacles which are the legacy of the painful past period as H.E. the provincial governor and representative of the CPP has just said, we have many friends in the world who have pledged to help us. They have brought in their programs to rebuild Cambodia as well as their unconditional aid to help us, especially the SOC and the SOC Government. As for the zones under the control of other factions, I have not heard that they would receive any aid yet whereas on the SOC side with H.E. Chea Sim as the great leader, I have learned of forthcoming aid. Delegations have come in and well defined plans and programs have been presented to us to enable the SOC to rapidly develop and all of you, my children, who have problems in livelihood will receive assistance, your problems will be alleviated, and you will be helped to achieve happiness and prosperity.

Therefore, together with you, my children, I am optimistic in our glorious and happy future. The children in Battambang are well known for being hard-working in rebuilding the nation, serving the country, and defending the motherland under the excellent leadership of the CPP and SOC Government. I take this opportunity to ask the children of Battambang and also those in all other towns and provinces of the country to accept my warmest admiration at their patriotism, loyalty to the nation, and resolute efforts to raise the status of our country to the same footing as others as an independent nation, a peaceful state. [applause]

I would like to succinctly talk about religions in our country. In the painful, bitter period, no religion was possible [words indistinct] many families and property and state resources were damaged or lost. While other states progressed, ours regressed. However, from now on we must look into the future and join hands in reconciliation to advance on the road of reconciliation, independence, peace, and democracy. I am equally dutybound and most obliged to express thanks to H.E. Chea Sim, the CPP, and the SOC Government for reviving Buddhism and reestablishing Buddhism as the state religion. This is one excellent thing at which I have to most warmly express my admiration.

I know very well that the overwhelming majority of my children are Buddhist. But some other beloved children follow Islam, Christianity, or other religions according to their localities and hometowns. Therefore, I am most satisfied to see that the CPP and the SOC Government have done the same as I did in the past, that is, to consider that religions must be worshipped, sponsored, supported, and assisted as much as possible, regardless of our faith. We can see that Buddhism is booming. As a member of the Buddhist faithful, I am very pleased with its development. And other religions, too, have been revived and developed. The other day, on television I saw H.E. Chea Sim—who has asked me to be his big brother—presiding over the opening of a mosque, showing that Islam is being promoted. As for Christianity, the other day I received letters from my Christian children telling me that they are happy because the SOC and CPP also recognize their religion.

Therefore, in reviving Buddhism [words indistinct] and other religions of our Cambodian children in Cambodia. That is a good thing because without religions we cannot preserve and perpetuate our character as Khmer, as Cambodians [words indistinct]. Consequently, I repeat that this is another admirable thing besides the admirable efforts to bring rapid all-around development to the country.

Now, I take the liberty of making a brief comment on our peace problem, on our interpretation of the excellent contents of the Paris peace agreement.

Paris is the capital of France, our great friend who has helped bring peace and happiness back to our country while all of you, children, are joining hands in building security in the same way you are building religions [passage indistinct]. And there are many good friends in the world who are helping to build peace and happiness for us whereas there is a certain faction, a certain party which wielded power but failed to bring about peace and happiness.

For this reason, I am very pleased to see that we can now restore peace. This peace is most precious because with peace our dignity, progress, happiness, and freedom will grow to the maximum in conformity with the aspiration of all of us, Cambodian sons and daughters. Peace can lead toward settlement of various problems. Although we are a small, poorly endowed country relying mostly on our physical and intellectual strength to fight to overcome obstacles, with peace we will be able to advance and fulfill our tasks as patriots, nation builders, and nation protectors. Therefore, peace is priceless. Nothing can match it in price. We must therefore do everything to save this long coveted and now recovered peace despite some bitter experiences or dangerous instances. We now have this peace, which constitutes the greatest asset of our nation, we must do everything to preserve it.

This peace comes through the cooperation we have made with France, the United Nations, and other peace- and justice-countries that now have sent their ambassadors to help us take care of Cambodia, carry out the reconstruction of Cambodia, and keep peace in Cambodia. Before coming in to make contact with us... [changes thought] like this morning for example when the UN special representative Mr. Akashi and UNAMIC which is the peacekeeping body and which has a group of its personnel in Battambang and another of its branches to help train you about the danger of landmines, for a considerable number of these landmines are left in the land of our country following the end of our fighting. [sentence as heard] Therefore it is necessary to clear them and the mine clearance work is not easy; it is a relatively very difficult job to do. But we have foreign experts from friendly countries coming to help us clear all mines from our country to enable you, my children, to move around without mine-related accidents.

Therefore, as I said, peace will guarantee what I have succinctly said. Let me inform you that this Paris agreement was signed by Cambodia, by the four Cambodian factions under the chairmanship of Samdech Euv Norodom Sihanouk on 23 October 1991. Many other countries and the UN secretary general also signed it to guarantee that they would help us as much as possible to raise the living conditions of the Cambodian people, help develop our nation, and help build our country so that it can catch up with other countries. Because we have wasted 20 years on nothing, we will be helped to accelerate our development as fast as possible to catch up with others. And especially, they are going to help guarantee this peace.

For all these reasons, allow me to talk a bit more about peace and democracy. That agreement is aimed at allowing us the possibility of enjoying these two aspects, namely freedom for our people and nation called democracy, or liberal democracy, and peace.

Peace and liberal democracy must be inseparable. We cannot separate them into two parts. To have progress and development in our country, as I have already said, we must have peace. We cannot implement a multi-party system and hold elections without peace. Only by having genuine peace can we do all of that. For this reason, peace is a major basis on which the United Nations has urged us to create a new regime called liberal democracy permitting the people to have as many political parties as they wish, depending on their belief in these parties' ideology or policy. It would be all up to our Cambodian citizens, male and female alike, to choose their parties. Male citizens, 18 and above, have the right to vote and, 24 and above, have the right to be candidates if they wish to become representatives in the National Assembly or to become ministers in the new government to be formed after general elections in 1993, next year. Thus, male or female citizens aged 24 and above have such a right.

Therefore, I take this excellent opportunity to again praise H.E. Chea Sim and H.E. Hun Sen of the CPP and SOC Government for agreeing to that request. If they did not agree, we alone could not have that agreement signed. No one could force them to do so. There could be some inconveniences should somebody want to fight and force them. Without violence, thus, no one could force them to do it. They have volunteered to do that because they are loyal to the people and the nation and because they regard the people as the masters of the country. Thus, because the CPP and SOC Government are loyal to the people, they have fully agreed to the agreement. I would like to thank them for that because if they did not agree it would have been a difficult time for all. The United Nations insisted that it should be done that way. I, as the SNC chairman, was asked to comply with the specific UN demand written into a document, a law imposed on us. If they disagreed, I would be in a difficult situation. For this reason, I [words indistinct] that H.E. Chea Sim, that Chairman Chea sim and Chairman Hun Sen agreed to abide by the 23 October 1992 Paris agreement.

Consequently, thenceforth there will be various other parties besides the CPP. In the SNC now there are already four parties, that of H.E. Chea Sim, that of Prince Norodom Ranariddh—my son—that of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, and that of H.E. Samdech Son Sann's Front. However, if any children want to create two, three, or even ten other parties, you can do that. But whether these parties can join the National Assembly or not, whether they can form a new government or not, will all be up to the trust of our people who are the owners of the ballots, the masters of the land. Therefore, if you form a party but your party does not win in the election you cannot enter the National Assembly. Even if you join the National Assembly but you have too few seats, you cannot form the government. Therefore, winning or losing in the competition under liberal democracy is all up to the voters.

As for me, I have been asked to remain neutral. Neutral means that I belong to no party. Some parties have accused me of making propaganda statements in favor of Mr. Chea Sim and Mr. Hun Sen, of the CPP and the SOC Government, everytime I meet the public. Allow me to inform you that I am neutral but neutral with justice. All venerable monks present here can be my judge. Neutrality and fairness are not opposites. [Words indistinct] if we see that they are good we must say that they are good. Therefore, in this speech, I have to talk about all the good that they have done because fairness obliges me to say so.

Regarding this new liberal democracy, I do not wish to see any party lose in the election. Those who are qualified, capable, patriotic, loyal to the motherland and people [words indistinct] to vote for them. I personally do not know what I can do for them. As far as I am concerned, I would like to inform you right here that I am not going to vote for anybody. I will cast a white, blank ballot because I am neutral. I cannot vote for any party. I will only show all that I am neutral. Please do not accuse me of siding with this or that party. Just being accused of siding [words indistinct]. I really have a son named Chakkrapong who really fully takes sides. He literally takes sides, yes. As for me, I am neutral but neutral with justice. [Sihanouk giggles] I should not fear being fair even if I am criticized of being partial, for fairness is a great thing. I particularly suffered so much and was separated from you, venerable monks and beloved children, for 21 years because of the injustice of (?a certain group) which was so unfair to me. I did nothing wrong. I served the nation most honestly. I committed not even a small corrupt act. I carefully kept my record clean in my national leadership. Suddenly, I found myself ousted from power for no real reason. Now the CPP has given me justice by recognizing me as the same legal and legitimate head of state like before 18 March 1970. The party of Prince Ranariddh, the party of H.E. Son Sann, and the party of Democratic Kampuchea also did the same. However, which party wins and which one loses in 1993 will have nothing to do with me. I have no power to influence the people to vote for FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] or any other party.

I would like to stress here in Battambang for all my compatriots and the international community at large that I am really and truly neutral. I have to uphold the truth. I thank all my children for calling me Father of the Nation. But as chairman of the SNC it is necessary for me to remain neutral. Therefore I and my wife will go to the polling station to vote like all other citizens but we will cast only blank ballots to show that we are neutral.

Sorry, excellencies, I love you but I just cannot vote for you [laughter] because I am neutral. This is true. Stop suspecting me. I come here not to make propaganda. I have to tell you of my feeling that we have to give justice to the CPP and the SOC Government. That is all I can do. Beyond that I have no capacity, no authority to do anything more. This is for the information of all my 8 million children.

In conclusion, I would like to praise and admire the children of Battambang Province in particular and those of other provinces in general who have agreed to welcome our compatriots soon to be repatriated from Thailand and a few other countries. Most of these children are refugees of war, of the fighting and some of them have fled Mr. Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge. Now they have agreed to come back and the United Nations are going to bring them back. Counting only those from Thailand there will be more than 300,000 of them. Before being repatriated, these children were asked where do they wish to settle down, in which province do they want to take residence. Virtually every one of them has answered: "Battambang Province!" Just like in the song "Darling Battambang!" [laughter] "I leave you behind with a heavy heart...." [laughter] Battambang is the darling of our compatriots, the beloved haven of our people. And it is my darling, too. Yes mine, too. [applause]

Now as these children are preparing to come back, the children back here have shown a heart of gold. The SOC authorities and the CPP have made arrangements in cooperation with the United Nations to get living quarters to welcome the repatriated refugee compatriots. Many landed children have welcomed their compatriots with open arms and a generous heart as true Buddhists. I also take this exceptional opportunity to inform you that the hearts of the children in Battambang Province and other provinces that will welcome the repatriated refugee compatriots are as large as the ocean. I would like to express heartfelt thanks and gratitude to all of you.

As many children have expressed their wish to hear me speak more and many have just told me they missed me so much and hoped to hear me prolong my speech, I am going to oblige. I have already dealt with all topics about the situation of our country and about liberal democracy under the present circumstances. We will hold elections in 1993 and we will have a National Assembly from that election. The new assembly will give us a constitution. If the party of H.E. Chea Sim, the CPP, gets most of the seats, it will be empowered to work out the new constitution and form a new government. This depends on the outcome of the election. Should there be many parties, perhaps the new government would be a coalition government of two, three, or even four parties joining with the CPP. In the National Assembly, there also will be major and minor parties and the CPP might be a major party if this party of H.E. Chea Sim wins many seats and it might work alongside other medium-size or smaller parties. The National Assembly will have multiple parties [words indistinct].

Who will form the new government in 1993? The new government will come out of the National Assembly and will be responsible to the National Assembly. I must not pick up the government. Although you regard me as the head of state, I beg not to be the one to choose the government because the responsibility is too big and I am too old now; I cannot perform the administrative work like before and I cannot lead the children in the government as in the past. Therefore, our new government should be chosen by the National Assembly which will control it. [Words indistinct] the National Assembly which is the people, the constituents who elect the representatives, who are themselves people. Therefore, this is all about the new democracy.

As far as I am concerned, I would like to inform you that in 1993 after the National Assembly election, another election will be held to choose the head of state. I will wait and see. If by then I still have the strength to serve you I will join the contest, yes the contest. [applause] I do not know yet against whom I will have to compete, but I would like to tell you that if I feel then as I do now I will be a force to be reckoned with. I am old. I am 70 years old. I have lost many teeth and my hair has gone grey. Some children asked me in surpise: How come you are so old, Samdech Euv? I told them: We have not seen each other for 20 years. It would be strange if I were to remain young. [Sihanouk giggles]

As we are taught by Lord Buddha, time brings forth old age and old age entails illness which sometimes invites death. Therefore, now I am not dead yet and not ill either. It is still time to serve the children and I will serve you, the nation, and the motherland forever with all my physical and intellectual might, forever, until death. If I die, then that is it. But I am not dead and ill; I will thus continue to serve you along with H.E. Chea Sim and all other excellencies and children. Therefore, in 1993 after the legislative election, if there is the election to choose the new head of state, I will run in that election. I still do not know who will be vying for that post along with me. The CPP has said that it will support my candidacy. The party of Prince Ranariddh has said that it will support me. And so have the other one or two parties. It is up to the people to choose and no one else. If I win the election I will continue to serve the children as head of state for another five-year term.

So there will be elections next year. There will be elections. First there will be the legislative election and then the election of a new head of state. If this old, time-worn Sihanouk is chosen, he will become a new head of state. It does not mean that he will become brand-new and his hair will become jetblack again. No. He will have less hair if anything at all. He will be new only in serving you for another five years.

Therefore, I have informed you of all that I have to inform you. I am sure that the venerable and your excellencies are not bored by my somewhat lengthy speech. I listen to the very pleasant preachings your venerable make on television every Buddhist day of worship. Unfortunately your preachings last only 15 to 20 minutes. My current speech seems to be going on for nearly one hour now. For this reason, I dare not prolong it any longer or risk tiring all of you, my children. I am this old but despite the considerable workload I have been discharging and all the travels I have been making nowadays, I still do not feel that tired. This is thanks to the protection I enjoy from the triple jewels. Although I am 70 years old now, I still feel strong to serve the nation and motherland. It is the greatest honor for me. I lost all hopes in life when Lon Nol [words indistinct] I lost all hopes of seeing all of you again. Thanks to [words indistinct] I therefore thank you very much. It is thanks to all of you who have accomplished great merits and sent me all their rewards and good wishes. Consequently, I have survived and am now seeing all of you again. I also pray to the triple jewels of Buddhism to protect our venerable monks, all my children, men and women without distinction, H.E. Chairman Chea Sim who is here with me in particular, and all excellencies, mesdames, ladies, and gentlemen, and all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, and children. May all of you enjoy the five blessings of Lord Buddha. Thank you. [applause]

Speaks at Hospital 28 Jan

BK3001104392

[Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 29 January carries a 45-minute report with portions recorded on the 28 January activities of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife in Battambang Province, accompanied by Chea Sim, Chea Soth, and Hor Namhong.

The announcer describes the visit by Prince Sihanouk and his delegation to inaugurate the exhibition center of Battambang Province and the provincial hospital, saying that the delegation arrived at about 0915 [0215 GMT].

After reporting on the joyous scene there, the announcer presents a recorded address by the unindentified hospital director welcoming the visit, reviewing the history of the hospital, and inviting Sihanouk and his wife to preside over the inauguration of a building in the hospital.

After the director ends his speech, the announcer says the prince then made a speech. Following is Sihanouk's recorded speech:

"My respects to his most esteemed and beloved excellency, Chea Sim.

"My respects to all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

"My special salutations to all excellencies, outstanding leaders, of the State of Cambodia [SOC], the SOC Government, and the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] who have accompanied me to this splendid province of Battambang.

"My salutations to the director of the Battambang Province's Health Department and the director of this provincial hospital.

"My salutations to all those of my children who constitute the outstanding health personnel of Battambang town and the entire province, doctors, and nurses for joyfully welcoming me. I thank you very much. [applause]

"I am very glad, and my wife, the Princess Mother of all of you, is also very glad, to return to our most beloved Battambang Province, which we have always kept in mind thanks to the invitation, escort, and care of His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim who has honored me by asking me to regard him as my own younger brother.

Now, this younger brother has brought his elder brother to meet with all his compatriots, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren in this town of Battambang. I am very happy to be able to come to the splendid province of Battambang, which I love and miss so much.

"I would like to inform the children in other provinces that I will be visiting you later, so be prepared to meet me. As for my returning to our motherland, it is thanks to the invitation extended to me in their capacity as my children by Their Excellencies Chea Sim, Hun Sen, and Heng Samrin. [words indistinct] the cause of peace. I serve the nation by giving cooperation with all children who are striving to build and develop the country [words indistinct] of the CPP, with H.E. Chea Sim as the wise leader, and the SOC Government, with H.E. Hun Sen as the prime minister. I would like to assure all of you that I will stay with you until I die. I will not run away from you. After I die, [words indistinct] with you. I will not leave you. I will be with you forever.

"I am very glad to see that all of you are uniting closely [words indistinct] in the great family of the CPP and SOC Government, which has asked me to return home as the Father of the Nation and rendered me justice by recognizing me as the same legal and legitimate head of state as in the past and declaring that the 18 March 1970 coup d'etat of the Lon Nol clique was illegal and against our country's Constitution. I would like to thank the CPP and SOC Government for rendering me this historic justice and for allowing me to return to serve our country again as the chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of our nation, our Cambodia. As the SNC chairman—and all of you, male and female doctors, ladies, gentlemen, and outstanding nurses of the health sector and this hospital in particular acclaimed just now: Long Live the Father of National Reconciliation—my duty assigned by our nation and by the United Nations is to do everything possible to ensure that our nation will enjoy peace and happiness, be reconciled, and reunite, and that there will be no more war. We have suffered for 21 years. Therefore, from this year on we should enjoy peace, and there should be no more war in the future. There must be peace and happiness as in the past prior to the March 1970 coup d'etat. There must be full independence and territorial integrity, liberal democracy, freedom for our nation, prosperity, and all-round development. We must maintain our unity. If there is any problem in our national society, we must resolve it through peaceful means—in a non-violent way in line with Buddhist tradition.

"Therefore, by so doing, we will certainly enjoy (?peace) and regain happiness as in my era, the Sangkum Reas Niyum era, when we jointly built our country prosperously in all aspects and [words indistinct] independence, peace, unity [words indistinct].

"Now that the CPP, which has a liking for my era, has brought me back to again be the Prince Father, we have sufficient conditions, my dear children, to walk forward together and build our Cambodia, our land of Angkor, making it prosperous in all fields. This is so that [words indistinct] civilization side by side with all other civilized countries across the world. [applause]

"Therefore, the work that we must carry out together is a tremendous one. Our task, the heaviest task that we want so much to achieve, is unity. To fully and successfully carry out this task, requires adequate faith. Therefore, it is very good that all of us have achieved this unity. I am also very happy to unite with the children in the four parties, particularly those in the party of the SOC and CPP, with H.E. Chairman Chea Sim as the wise leader.

"Speaking about public health, I have seen big progress made by all children. In addition to what was achieved during my Sangkum Reas Niyum era, the children in the CPP have also made great progress in this field. I have seen an exhibition in Kompong Cham Province and another one here in this town of Battambang in Battambang Province. [Words indistinct] exhibition of the CPP and SOC Government in Phnom Penh, our nation's capital. I clearly saw the great progress in all fields—achievements of the CPP and the SOC Government. I would like to express my satisfaction with, and warm admiration of, Their Excellencies Chea Sim, Hun Sen, and Heng Samrin, the CPP, and all members and leaders of the CPP, as well as the SOC Government and its authorities. I admire all of your excellencies and gentlemen, who are my beloved children. I would like to give my particular salutations and thanks to all children and leaders in Battambang Province, especially those in the health sector. In this hospital, I have seen many children who are doctors, nurses, and health personnel who are very capable and [words indistinct]. [laughter and applause]

"I am very glad to see all of you smiling happily. You are not only beautiful but are also very capable, taking charge of our nation's health sector for the benefit of our people, particularly buddhist monks who are ill. [passage indistinct] our compatriots who are suffering from health problem. Therefore, in visiting this hospital which I have visited before I have seen much progress. I am very pleased with both the efforts of all children and your love for the people. This means that you really love our nation and are willing to make all sacrifices in order to enable our people—young and old, male and female—to enjoy perfect health. This is because health is like peace. It is essential to our nation. Without peace, we will not be able to do anything good for our nation. We will not be able to bring all-round success to our nation. Without good health, we will not have sufficient strength to build and serve our nation. Therefore, all of you who have chosen health care as your line of service for the nation are very correct. I would like to once again express my satisfaction with, and warm admiration of, all my children, male and female. [applause]

"Children, we have to implement the agreement we signed on 23 October 1991 with the five major powers who are permanent members of the United Nations, the UN secretary general, and many other countries. The latter have decided to send a delegation to our country in order to help us restore and firmly build peace and security for our 8 million people, and ensure sufficient freedom for our people [words indistinct]. We must abide by this agreement. The CPP with H.E. Chea Sim as chairman and the SOC Government with H.E. Hun Sen as chairman have pledged to correctly implement the agreement. Therefore, I am very glad to see that there are sufficient conditions for work to enable all children to enjoy (?happiness). We will continue to jointly work for national construction."

In conclusion, I would like to read a list, handed me by H.E. Chea Sim, of gifts and donations to the hospital and children.

After Sihanouk read out the list, the announcer says: "Afterward, the prince and his wife, and their excellencies accompanying them, left by car for the Bek Chan Airport to return to Phnom Penh by plane."

Interior Ministry Official on Ung Phan Attack

BK3001091992 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0427 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 30—Ung Phan, ex-minister of posts, transport and communications, was wounded in a drive-by attack by unknown culprit Tuesday evening, 28 January.

According to the spokesman of the Interior Ministry, Ung Phan drove a car along the Phnom Penh-Ta Khmau Road with his child and was shot by an unknown culprit from a drive-by jeep.

The spokesman said the former minister was pursued by a jeep and an unknown person opened fire at him while the jeep came near by his car.

After passing the ex-minister's car, this unknown person opened fire at him again.

Phan, an opposition leader who had been released after 17 months in custody for attempting to form a liberal social democratic party, was wounded and rushed to the hospital in Phnom Penh.

The spokesman said: "While the Government of the State of Cambodia strictly observes the human rights and democracy, by releasing war and political prisoners, recognizing multi-party system, freedom of press, the barbarous and unsociable act is aimed at discrediting the State of Cambodia, thus creating insecurity and instability in the society so as to prevent the implementation of Paris peace agreement.

"The Ministry of Interior will conduct thorough investigation into this barbarous act so as to find out those elements," the spokesman added.

144 Political, War Prisoners Released

BK3001072992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, called for the non-use of violence in the pursuit of political activities in Cambodia. The prince made the appeal at a ceremony to release political and war prisoners at Trapeang Thlong in Kompong Cham Province on the morning of 29 January.

Attending were Their Excellencies Ieng Muli, Chea Sim, Chea Soth, Hor Namhong, and Yu Hokkry. The diplomats of the five UN Security Council permanent member countries and Indonesia, the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the head of the UN advance mission in Cambodia were also present.

A total of 144 [as heard] political and war prisoners—including 51 members of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front; 75 members of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia; and 19 Khmer Rouge members—were released. They will be sent to Phnom Penh and handed over to their respective parties.

H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk's appeal was launched in the wake of the attempted murder of Mr. Ung Phan in Phnom Penh on the afternoon of 28 January. Former Communications Minister Mr. Ung Phan, who had been arrested for his announcement to set up a political party prior to the signing of the Paris accord, was released in October last year after staying 17 months in jail.

SRV, Phnom Penh Ship Ammunition to Battambang

BK3001032292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] According to a report from Battambang Province, the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh faction shipped ammunition hidden under consumer goods by trucks and trains from Phnom Penh to Battambang Province between 15 and 22 January.

The report added that the ammunition was intended for their forces stationed in the province for dry-season offensives to retake the liberated areas from resistance forces to the maximum while the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] is still not in the country.

In view of the report, the Cambodian people and peace- and justice-loving people the world over wonder whether the move is a sign of respect and implementation of the accords. National and international opinions are able to judge who has abided and executed the accords and who has violated it. All in all, the Cambodian nation and people will in no way allow the Vietnamese aggressors to act freely since they have had the experience of dealing with them in all areas for over 13 years.

SRV Troops Shell Villages in Siem Reap

BK3001025992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] A report from Siem Reap Province said Vietnamese aggressors recently fired many artillery shells at villages in Svay Sar and Varin communes in Varin District and Sre Noy commune in Siem Reap District of Siem Reap Province, killing or wounding a number of local people, burning many houses, and destroying property.

The event confirms reports from Siem Reap Province that there are over 3,000 Vietnamese intervention troops on stand-by in the fourth Military Region at present.

The shelling shows more clearly to the general public that the Vietnamese aggressors have openly violated the Paris accord. The Cambodian people in Siem Reap and across the country are extremely furious at the Vietnamese aggression and have vehemently demanded verification of the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia, thereby allowing them to earn a living in peace. Moreover, the people hold that they will use their rights to do whatever they can to oppose the Vietnamese invasion to protect their lives, children, houses, and assets at all costs.

UNAMIC Deploys Observers to Fifth Post

BK2901123580 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Jan 29 (AFP)—The United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) deployed another cease-fire observer team to the troubled province of Kompong Thom on Wednesday, mission head Ataul Karim said.

Kompong Thom in central Cambodia is the site of the worst cease-fire violation yet reported since the end of the civil war last year.

Some 10,000 people were displaced and dozens killed or injured in the fighting between Phnom Penh government forces and the Khmer Rouge.

U.N. forces are already deployed at the headquarters of the four previously warring factions.

"Everything is in place," Karim said. "We are in communication."

U.N. special representative Yasushi Akashi authorized the deployment during his six-day familiarization visit which ended Monday.

All parties to the peace agreement had also asked for a U.N. presence in Kampot Province and a third group of roving forces to go quickly to trouble spots, but Akashi said there was not enough money to fund them.

Land Dispute With Soldiers Becomes 'More Heated'

BK3001031392 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Reports from Phnom Penh said 300 Cambodian soldiers and their families have built huts on a plot of land in Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese aggressor-authority has ordered A-3 policemen to remove these Cambodian soldiers from the area. However, the soldiers and their families have resisted the ejection, saying:

1. The Vietnamese aggressors have forcibly drafted them to serve their war of aggression for more than 10 years. But now, they do not even have a block of land or homes for their families to live in; and

2. The Vietnamese aggressor-authority has not paid salaries for four or five months. They are now hopeless and worried about their future. Should the authority try to expel them from the land, they will not leave, no matter what. They are determined to protect the land even if they have to lose their lives.

The continued land dispute has reportedly become more heated. Anyway, according to the law of each country, the two property ownerships, namely state ownership and private ownership, are separate. The two ownerships are duly legal. By all accounts, it is reported that the Vietnamese aggressor-authority has so far continued to sell state banks, factories, and land and the people's land to line their own pockets. This is evidence that the rule of law or regulations do not exist in the Vietnamese aggressor-state authority. People are constantly worried about this situation. Because of this, what basis is there for the ongoing land transactions? Legally, there is no guarantee at all, both for the present and the future.

UNTAC Chief Akashi's Parting Comments Reported

BK3001090992 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0417 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 30—The head of the UN Mission in Cambodia left here Wednesday, 29 January, after warning that deployment of a massive peacekeeping force in the war-ravaged country could be delayed if rival factions failed to respect a cease-fire, reports AFP.

Yasushi Akashi also told reporters he had called on Cambodia's main anti-government guerrilla force, the Khmer Rouge, to end restrictions on movements of UN observers in areas under its control.

But he clearly suggested the response had been cool. Akashi, the recently appointed head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), completed on Tuesday a familiarization tour of Cambodia.

He is now to report to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali in New York ahead of moves to deploy thousands of peacekeeping troops and civilians to guide

Cambodia to free and fair elections in the world organization's biggest ever peacekeeping undertaking.

Asked whether fighting could lead to a postponement in the deployment, he replied: "It could."

Akashi remarked, however, that the level of fighting had so far remained limited with the possible exception of strategically located central Cambodian areas.

Akashi, who held a closed-door meeting here Tuesday with Khmer Rouge guerrilla chief Son Sen, said he had asked for freedom of movement and access for UN military liaison officers in parts of Cambodia controlled by the faction.

An advance UN team has been in Cambodia since late last year to prepare for the dispatch of UNTAC.

During his visit to Cambodia, Akashi publicly voiced concern over the obstructions of movements of UN personel by the secretive Khmer Rouge.

Akashi said he would make "every possible effort" to muster international support for an early deployment of UNTAC.

"We are racing against the rainy season," he said of the heavy monsoon rains which start by May in Cambodia and considerably hinder transportation of men and equipment.

"But deployment will take place step by step. Some countries might be ready to dispatch their contingent quickly. Others might not," added Akashi, who in earlier statements has also pointed a finger to the UN's financial difficulties.

Indonesia

Fretilin Second-in-Command Reportedly Captured

BK3001070992 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] SYDNEY, Jan 30 (AFP)—Another 100 East Timorese have been rounded up by Indonesian troops and accused of being Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] sympathisers following the arrest of a high-ranking guerrilla officer last week, Fretilin claimed here Thursday.

Fretilin's Darwin-based spokesman Alfredo Ferreira told AFP "reliable sources" had confirmed Jakarta's claims to have captured Jose da Costa, second-in-command of the guerrilla army.

Indonesia has also claimed Da Costa gave them the names of 40 rebel sympathisers.

Said Ferreira: "We are now 100 percent sure he has been captured and we are certain that he has been tortured.

"We believe he was caught after being denounced by someone in the neighbourhood."

He said a wave of arrests had followed Da Costa's seizure in the capital Dili last Thursday.

"We are certain he has been tortured because that's the first thing they do when they catch our people, and we know also there have been 100 more arrests since he was caught.

"Indonesia claims that he gave away the names of others and there is no possibility that he would have given any names unless he was tortured.

"It's a neverending story. They capture one, make him talk under torture and then there are more arrests.

"But often under torture they just mention names that come to mind at that time and the names that come out are not necessarily Fretilin supporters. They're just names."

Ferreira said Indonesian military commanders were aware of this and had recently sent a circular to regional commanders telling them "to behave themselves" while interrogating suspects.

"Sometimes people will talk to stop the torture," he added. "The military get information because of torture, but they know it's not reliable information."

Ferreira said Fretilin had denied Da Costa's capture until now to try to force Jakarta to provide evidence by putting him on display.

"But now we have received confirmation from several sources and we are 100 percent sure it is right."

Ferreira said it was admitted Fretilin lost some of its young men in the November 12 massacre in which estimates of the death toll range from 50 to 200.

He said many more had been arrested following the massacre "and we believe the first thing that happens is they start bashing them in a way we consider to be torture.

"We lost people during and after the massacre and following Da Costa's arrest we might have lost more people, but that doesn't mean they've got all our people.

"The more they ill-treat our people, the more supporters we get."

In the meantime, the Lusitania Expreso, a Portuguese ship with 100 supporters of the East Timor independence movement, is due into Darwin on February 26 or 27 on the first leg of a trip to Dili.

The 100, from 19 countries, intend to lay a wreath in memory of the victims of the massacre.

The voyage has raised some concern here that the action could embroil Australia in another diplomatic row.

Ferreira said Australian authorities might try to stop the ship, a former Portuguese car ferry, docking if they considered the peace mission provocative.

"It is going to be a good test for the Australian Government to see if they are acting independently or just acting on advice from Jakarta," Ferreira said.

UK Support for Dili Recommendation Noted

BK2901103892 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0824 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 29 (OANA/ANTARA)—The government of United Kingdom strongly supported the National Investigation Commission's (KPN) recommendation on the handling of the Dili incident of November 12. The KPN recommended that all those thought to have broken the law should face legal proceedings.

A press release from the UK Embassy said that the UK Government was encouraged by President Suharto's prompt response to the commission's report.

The UK government also welcomed President Suharto's expression of deepest condolences to the people of East Timor and his commitment that such an incident must not happen again.

The UK also hopes that Indonesia would continue investigation on the incident comprehensively and thoroughly.

PRC Reportedly Interested in Local Investment

BK2401130092 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1029 GMT 24 Jan 92

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 24 (OANA-ANTARA)—Chinese businessemen are interested in investing in Indonesia while Beijing also hopes for investment from Indonesia in an effort to develop mutual economic cooperation between the two countries, a Chinese business executive said here on Friday.

"We want to make a long term investment in the exploitation of natural resources in Indonesia and hope that Indonesian businessmen would also invest in China," Executive Director of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) Wang Jun said.

After a meeting with Vice President Sudharmono, Wang Jun told reporters that his company will make an investment in Indonesia in cooperation with Indonesian partners, including Mega Eltra, in the near future.

Investment that has been made so far is carried out in the form of a leasing company, formed jointly with an Indonesian firm.

The Chinese businessmen who are affiliated to the CITIC will in the long run invest a large amount of capital in Indonesia, among other things in the fields of pulp and palm oil industries.

Wang Jun shared the opinion of the vice president that Indonesia and China needed to increase investment in order to foster economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting with the CITIC delegates, Sudharmono stressed that the economic and trade cooperation between the two states is important for developing the economies of the two major developing countries.

They are on a visit in Indonesia as a follow-up of the visit by Indonesian Trade Minister Arifin Siregar to China to explore possible cooperation in the industrial, financial and trade cooperation in September last year.

On the occasion, Wang Jun also explained that CITIC was officially established in October 1979 but its office had started operation since July that year, coinciding with the announcement of the investment law in China.

The CITIC which is majoring in the fields of investment, monetary, foreign trade, technological development and services, is under the auspices of the State Council (Cabinet).

Its main objective is to establish economic and trade cooperation with foreign firms and to attract foreign investments.

Philippines

Barnes' Kidnappers Said Ready To Negotiate

HK3001114492 Hong Kong AFP in English 1129 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Manila, Jan 30 (AFP)—The kidnappers of U.S. executive Michael Barnes are ready to negotiate for his release, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported Thursday.

Quoting an unnamed ranking police official, it said police had established contact with the kidnappers who were "out for financial game." [as received]

He did not identify the abductors, and police spokesmen contacted by AFP said they could not confirm the PNA report.

The report came as President Corazon Aquino ordered the Philippine National Police (PNP) to put a quick end to kidnappings of foreigners and wealthy Filipinos.

"I reiterate to you all that I expect significant results at the earliest possible time," she said in a speech marking the first anniversary of the PNP, formed last year as a fusion of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary and local police forces.

Her order came two weeks after Barnes, a vice-president of Philippine Geothermal Inc. (PGI), a local subsidiary of U.S. energy firm Unocal, was seized by three armed men in broad daylight as he was being driven to work in a financial suburb of Manila.

Police have repeatedly promised to free him soon, but have not officially announced any breakthroughs. A telephone caller demanded a 20 million peso ransom from PGI a few hours after Barnes was kidnapped, but investigators suspect he was just a prankster.

Investigators have mentioned several possible suspects, including communist rebels, military coup plotters and rogue policemen or soldiers.

Before the Barnes kidnapping, the main target of kidnap-for-ransom gangs had been wealthy Chinese-Filipinos.

A former U.S. Army officer, Arvey Duane Drown, has been held by guerrillas of the communist New People's Army (NPA) in the northern Philippines since October 1990.

The rebels alleged that Drown, whose release had been expected last month, was engaging in spy activities.

In a letter to the Manila newspaper DAILY GLOBE, the NPA command holding Drown reiterated that they were prepared to free their 62-year-old captive on humanitarian grounds, but demanded that government troops pull out of the area and cease fire for 10 days.

"We have evidence that he had been compiling topographic and geographic pictures of our area," the NPA said in its letter.

The military has refused to give in to the NPA's demands and denies charges of active U.S. involvement in its counter-insurgency campaign.

Official Supports 'Status Quo' on Spratly Islands

HK3001090692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0851 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Manila, Jan 30 (AFP)—Asian countries contesting the Spratly islands should maintain the "status quo" and refrain from acts that might intensify the dispute, a senior Philippine official said here Thursday.

Foreign Undersecretary Pablo Suarez, asked about recent Chinese assertions of sovereignty over the disputed South China Sea archipelago, said "we have to maintain a status quo until we are able to move toward formal negotiations on the Spratlys."

"In other words, don't rock the boat, let us stay where we are now, it would be most ideal if there are no new movements of either of the interested parties to maintain their presence in some of the islands," he said.

The Spratlys, located along major trade routes and reputed to have major oil and gas deposits, are claimed in whole or in part by China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Taiwan and Brunei.

All but Brunei have a military presence in the contested area, where China and Vietnam fought a brief but bloody naval battle in 1988.

Suarez noted that China and Vietnam had expressed readiness to "discuss a common regime" over the Spratlys, but said the Philippines was still uncertain how such a scheme would fit into its constitutional framework.

Talks could probably start on "confidence building measures" in such areas as the enviroment, marine and mineral resources, instead of sovereignty, which would be a "very difficult thing" to resolve, he added.

Asian defense officials have warned that the Spratlys could be the next "flash point" of conflict in the region with the resolution of the Cambodian problem.

Aquino Urges Visit Rights for Aung San Suu Kyi

HK3001030092 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 30 Jan 92 p 3

[Text] Singapore—President Aquino Wednesday asked Burma's military government to allow relatives to visit detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

At a press conference after the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit she said, as the wife of a man who had once been exiled, she sympathized with Mrs. Suu Kyi's feelings of isolation in Rangoon.

Aquino's husband Benigno Aquino was assassinated in Manila when he returned from exile in the U.S. in 1983.

She said the leaders from Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei and Singapore, had discussed Burma at the summit. "I expressed much sympathy for what Aung San Suu Kyi is undergoing," she added.

At a press conference Singapore prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said Tuesday the summit had received a message from the European Community urging ASEAN to help restore democracy in Burma and help get the Burmese government to allow relatives overseas to visit Suu Kyi.

Philippines Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus said he had visited Burma last month and reported to the ASEAN meeting that there was "very little progress towards democracy.

He said he was not allowed to meet Suu Kyi, but he met other Burmese leaders.

Manglapus said that it was not ASEAN's style to apply sanctions but ASEAN members believed constructive dialog would help change the situation in Burma.

At the July ASEAN-U.S. meeting in Malaysia U.S. Secretary of State James Baker had asked ASEAN to put pressure on Burma, including economic sanctions, ASEAN officials said.

They decided not to apply sanctions but to send Manglapus to talk to the Burmese.

On possibility of getting more ASEAN investments, Aquino said the ASEAN countries were adopting a wait-and-see attitude. They wanted to see what happened in the Philippine presidential elections in May before making any new moves, she said.

Cardinal Rejects Aquino Request To Support Ramos

HK3001024792 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Jaime Cardinal Sin has rejected President Aquino's request for the Catholic church to support former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. Mrs. Aquino said Cardinal Sin has strongly rejected supporting Ramos or any other politician. The cardinal stressed the church will be neutral but assured that it will help ensure a peaceful and orderly election on 11 May. Mrs. Aquino mentioned the conversation with the cardinal during an interview at the Mandarin Hotel in Singapore.

Meanwhile, Cardinal Sin reportedly may support House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. in relation to the May elections. According to a source close to Mitra, Cardinal Sin will celebrate a mass on the speaker's birthday on 4 February, a service which the cardinal did not do on President Aquino's birthday on 25 January. The source said this could mean that even Cardinal Sin is now breaking away from President Aquino due to her endorsement of former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos.

Congressman Bonifacio Gillego, on the other hand, said that due to the president's endorsement of Ramos, there is now a gap between Malacanang and Villa San Miguel, where Cardinal Sin lives. Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. has confirmed that Cardinal Sin will celebrate a mass on his birthday but he refused to comment on any implication which may spring from this action.

De Villa To Allow Rebels To Run in Elections

HK3001025092 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato de Villa has agreed to allow several rebel soldiers under detention to run in the coming elections. Among those whom De Villa has permitted to run in the polls are former Lieutenant Colonel Alex Noble, former Colonel Felix Turingan, and former Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina. However, he said he will not allow these rebels to campaign freely. De Villa explained that no judgement has yet been passed on these rebels which is why they can run in the elections.

Lawmaker Proposes Purchase of PRC Fighter Planes

HK2901050992 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 29 Jan 92 p 3

[By Minnie R. Cadelina]

[Text] The plan of the Philippine Air Force (PAF) to purchase Israeli-made fighter planes costing $10.5 million each was hit yesterday by Representative Roque Ablan Jr. (KBL [New Society Movement], Ilocos Norte) who said the same type of aircraft, could be bought from the People's Republic of China (PROC), at only $2.5 to $3 million each.

In a privilege speech at the House of Representatives, Ablan questioned the PAF's plan to buy multi-purpose fighter planes from Israel when there are other multipurpose aircraft being offered for a much cheaper price. He said that for the price of the Israeli- made fighter plane, the country can acquire three similar fighter planes manufactured by the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China.

Ablan said that he had consulted with the PAF on the feasibility of purchasing the aircraft from China. He said the Chinese Air Force had invited several test pilots from the PAF to inspect the F7-11-K fighter planes of China and found out that they were of the same quality and capability as the planes of Israel.

He added that the manufacturers of these planes were the same manufacturers of those that defeated the U.S. Air Force in Korea and Vietnam. He said China's planes were cheaper, only because of cheap labor and less transport cost of spare parts from China to the Philippines.

China's offer, added Ablan, could be more advantageous to the country because the government would have the option of availing of the planes through counter-trade. He said that there was an unlimited supply of spare parts for the Chinese-made planes and the country could benefit from technology transfer with Filipinos being accommodated as technical trainees in China.

De Villa Outlines Military Modernization Plan

HK3001034392 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 30 Jan 92 p 10

[By Ramoncito Dela Cruz]

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato S. de Villa disclosed recently that the military plans to propose a "Modernization Law" in the next Congress for it to be able to sustain its ten-year, P [Philippine pesos] 10-billion modernization program.

Based on the envisioned law, "it will provide the continuing appropriation that will provide for an authority for the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to go into affordable modernization," Sec de Villa said.

With the termination of the compensation package and curtailment of military assistance provided under the Senate-rejected RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases treaty, the AFP has to plan its future capital outlays depending on the financial condition of the country.

"It's difficult to get into a long-term contract with our suppliers or prospective suppliers... because you have to fight (for Congress approval) for the installment payment every year," he explained.

For this year, the Senate approved the appropriation of P100 million for the downpayment of 18 L-39 "Albatross" lead-in trainer aircraft from Czechoslovakia.

The Philippine Air Force is still waiting for the P1.2-billion- supplementary budget for the down payment on 18 Israeli-made Kfir jet fighter-interceptors.

The Philippine Navy, as part of its modernization program, has plans to buy from China two logistics support vessels. The vessels will cost the Government $34.88 million. Critical [subhead]

In a related development, National Security Council deputy director Allan Ortiz, during a forum held Tuesday evening, asserted that the modernization program of the AFP is critical at this point in time.

He cited that the Southeast Asian nation and other neighbouring countries have started to "re-arm" with more sophisticated weaponry, "and if we are going to catch up to a level where we will have a respectable and credible defense system, we will be vulnerable to other country's military adventurism."

According to him, based on the 1990 figures, Japan spent some $32 billion for military expenditure, China, $7.6 billion; India, $9 billion; South Korea, $11 billion; Taiwan, $9.3 billion; and Australia, $7 billion.

Mr Ortiz further said the Philippines must look out for the so-called "Middle Powers," such as Japan, Korea and China, saying "they are not absolute threats nor immediate threats, but we have to look out for them because they have deep cultural, historial roots. And these are three groups which have a long history of enmity and conflict."

Communist Rebels Kill Five in Capiz Ambush

HK2901083092 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 29 Jan 92

[By Ronald Estella of DZXL Unit 20]

[Text] Five people were killed in an ambush by communist rebels in Capiz. The five casualties included a civilian, a member of the Philippine Army, and three Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Unit [CAFGU] troopers. The ambush occurred at Barangay Daan Norte, Tapaz, Capiz.

Reports by the military indicated that the men of the 12th Philippine Army Infantry Battalion were on their way to the Tapaz public market, along with some members of the CAFGU and some civilians who hitched with them, when they were attacked by an unknown number of New People's Army [NPA] rebels. Five people were immediately killed during the early stages of the fighting.

In line with this, Lieutenant Colonel Guillermo Matiling, commanding officer of the 12th Infantry Battalion, has already deployed troopers to hunt down the NPA rebels responsible for the ambush.

Mindanao Development Authority Plan Approved

HK2901035992 Quezon City MALAYA in English 29 Jan 92 p 3

[Text] Mindanao senators succeeded yesterday in pushing through Congress a bill that would fund and create an Integrated Mindanao Development Authority [IMDA]. The IMDA will be an independent body which will plan and implement electric power, road building, banking and other economic programs for the island.

Mindanao Sen. Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. (PDP-Laban) [Filipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (Strength of the Nation]), Sen. Santanina Rasul (PDP-Laban), Mamintal Tamano (LDP) [Struggle of Filipino Democrats], were joined by Teofisto Guingona (PDP-Laban) of Iloilo in getting the IMDA bill passed by the Senate on third reading yesterday. It is expected to be signed into law when President Aquino returns.

The IMDA will replace the Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA), created by President Marcos to develop Mindanao but is considered a failure for its limited authority and lack of funding.

As approved by Congress, the IMDA will draw up priority programs supporting and encouraging Mindanao-wide economic and social development.

The IMDA will cover all cities, municipalities and barangays of Regions 9, 10, 11 and 12 and those of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

The authority will be given a term of 50 years with its principal office to be established in Davao City.

Thailand

Ministers Answer Questions About ASEAN Summit

BK2901151592 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and his delegation, including Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin and Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on, arrived at the Bangkok Airport at 1400 today after attending the fourth ASEAN summit in Singapore. The prime minister and his delegation were welcomed back upon arrival at the airport by Phao Sarasin, deputy prime minister police general, Michai Wirawaithaya, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, and other cabinet members.

At 1415, Prime Minister Anan, Foreign Minister Asa, and Deputy Prime Minister Phao held a joint news conference and answered questions on several topics.

The prime minister first expressed satisfaction over the conclusion and success of the fourth ASEAN summit which took place five years after the previous summit in Manila. An outstanding achievement of the Singapore summit as reported by the prime minister was the establishment of the ASEAN Free Trade Area, or AFTA, a proposal initiated and followed up by Thailand. The prime minister said that despite the 15-year timeframe set for AFTA, he believed it could be finalized prior to that. AFTA is an agreement among ASEAN members to reduce import tariffs among member countries. The prime minister said implementation of AFTA will be flexible and will not cover all items of exports by ASEAN countries. It will be based on the readiness and willingness of each country under the framework of AFTA. He said factors for consideration will be the protection given by each country for its goods for exports as well as other factors.

Concerning the benefits ASEAN members would gain from AFTA, the prime minister listed them as follows: First, it will help ASEAN countries expand intra-ASEAN trade as well as improve the quality of their goods as there will be a growing competition among them. The overall benefit will fall on the people of ASEAN countries. Second, ASEAN countries would attract a greater interest from foreign investors because there will be an adjustment in economic structures in ASEAN countries making them readier for higher economic competition.

After reporting on AFTA, the prime minister answered questions from reporters concerning various subjects. Asked about Thailand's adjustment into the AFTA system, the prime minister said Thailand will experience some difficulties because Thailand's tariff rate is higher than the standard rate in other ASEAN countries. Thailand will have to adjust its tariff structure in keeping with the concept of AFTA.

Asked about a fear that its relations with Burma would become an issue of contention between ASEAN and EC countries, the prime minister said that countries in Europe are known for their record concerning their respect for human rights. ASEAN itself has taken this into consideration. He said this question depends on the level of development in each country.

To the last question about the U.S. base in Singapore, the prime minister said the word military base should not apply because there will be only 170 American soldiers stationed in Singapore.

After the briefing by Prime Minister Anan, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin also granted an interview concerning three issues. Asked about the dispatch of Thai troops for mine clearing in Cambodia, the foreign minister said this would permanently settle the problem of Cambodian refugees. He said the refugees would come back again to Thailand if we let them return to Cambodia while that country is still strewn with mines. He said Thai soldiers are making a sacrifice, but their role would contribute to Thailand's effort to solve this problem once and for all. Second, the foreign minister reported that, at the summit in Singapore, Burma voiced support for the ASEAN Treaty for Amity and Cooperation. The ASEAN countries welcomed Burma's move. Finally, concerning the sending of Thai army engineers for road construction in Cambodia, the foreign minister said the project, with a budget of 144 million baht, will start on 3 February. He said this again will be in the interests of Thailand, especially since the roads to be built will serve trade between Thailand and Cambodia.

The prime minister and his delegation left the Bangkok Airport at about 1440.

Anan Supports Rapid Dispatch of UNTAC

BK2901135192 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Referring to the call for the United Nations to dispatch its Transition Authority to Cambodia as soon as possible, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said he supported such a call because the reconstruction of Cambodia will be speeded up in the process. However, funds—$200 million initially— will be needed to operate the Transition Authority. Therefore, it is the duty of all UN members to help make the allocation of funds possible.

Asked by reporters about the dispatch of Thai Army engineers to defuse landmines in Cambodia, the prime minister said the reporters will have to ask the Foreign Ministry and the Army. The prime minister said we are already taking into consideration the safety of Thai soldiers, but we must also consider our interests and the repatriation of 300,000 Cambodian refugees so they will be able to earn a living and not return to Thailand.

Deputy Commerce Minister Urges GATT Revisions

BK2801021192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Jan 92 p A2

[Text] Deputy Commerce Minister Pridiyathon Thewakun has proposed that GATT should remove monetary retaliatory measures from the Dunkel text since they would jeopardize the security of nations facing such retaliation.

GATT Director-General Arthur Dunkel had accepted the idea, according to the Thai minister, who met the chief of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade recently. The Dunkel text is a final proposal to save the long-running Uruguay Round of GATT talks for freer global trade.

Although Dunkel agrees with Pridiyathon's idea, it has been suggested that Thailand seek the opinion of other member countries to support its proposal to remove the monetary retaliatory measures. Dunkel, however, warned that the proposed change could set a precedent for more changes to his proposal by other countries and jeopardize a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

Trade Protection for Chemicals, Software Approved

BK2901091792 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
27 Jan 92 p 2

[Text] A source in the Government House reported that the cabinet on 21 January approved the Commerce Ministry's proposal that Thailand readjust its positions at talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The three major categories involved in the readjustment are:

1. Patents. Due to the fact that the Patent Amendment Bill is still in the National Legislative Assembly and will not likely be passed into law by 31 December this year, the government therefore considers giving protection to certain pharmaceutical products and chemicals which have already been registered in other countries but still not distributed in Thailand. The provision would commence after Thailand's commitment with member countries takes effect, or on 1 January 1995 at the latest.

2. Computer programs. The government will give protection to computer programs. The reason given is that computer programs are creative work. Anyway, a protection period and scope for the rights to be given will be adequately studied as it involves creative production.

3. Service. Owing to the fact that Thailand has been approached by several countries calling for liberalization of businesses still under control by Thailand's law—including monetary, transportation, and communication services—the United States, following trade negotiations, agreed to be lenient with Thailand if Thailand would uphold norms respected by other countries.

Concerning communication service, the Communications Ministry held several meetings with the Commerce Ministry, and there was a conclusion that Thailand should liberalize the fueling service for aircraft as well as ground handling.

Vietnam

Delegation Discusses Ties, POW Issue in U.S.

BK3001112692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] On 29 January, at the State Department in Washington, the U.S. and Vietnamese sides agreed at the working group level to continue discussing the issues and procedures related to the normalization of bilateral relations.

Among the issues discussed were those concerning consular and financial protection and humanitarian aid. During the discussion, the U.S. side stressed that progress in the process of normalizing U.S-Vietnamese relations are related to continued progress in implementing the peace agreement on Cambodia and the search for the most adequate information on American POWs and MIAs.

In this connection, a communique of the U.S. State Department disclosed that General John Vessey, President Bush's envoy, arrived in Hanoi today to discuss the POW and MIA issue.

Ambassador Asserts Government Position on Cambodia

BK3001095992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Text] According to a Cambodia-based Vietnam News Agency correspondent, Tran Huy Chuong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, has paid a courtesy visit to His Excellency Say Chhum, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and vice chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers.

Ambassador Tran Huy Chuong asserted that the Vietnamese party, government, and people will do all they can to ensure the implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia based on respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and the UN Charter.

The ambassador said that Vietnam has always wished Cambodia to remain a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned nation, maintaining good relations with its neighboring countries and other nations.

His Excellency Say Chhum asserted that in the new situation, the Cambodian party, government, and people would continue to consolidate and develop the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with Vietnam.

Papers Hail ASEAN Meeting, Hanoi Membership

BK3001084592 Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT
30 Jan 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 30—NHAN DAN today runs a commentary noting that "the Singapore forum was an important landmark of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and a noticeable effort made by this country group to integrate itself into the international economic life".

The paper says: Held at an important moment when favourable conditions for cooperation have appeared in the region and the world, the Singapore summit attracted attention from public opinion...The summit's results can usher in a new period for regional cooperation. A Southeast Asian country, Vietnam wishes to strengthen its relation of friendship, good neighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation with the ASEAN countries in order to build a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of peace and development in Asia-the Pacific and the world as a whole".

For its part, the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN described it as "the ASEAN's most important meeting since its founding in 1967", "a meeting of historic significance" and as "a new strategic readjustment by ASEAN".

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN recalls ASEAN's wish to broaden its cooperation with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia as well as the three Indochinese countries' accession to the Bali Treaty of Amity and Cooperation - the first step to become members of ASEAN - noting that all these are important factors for the establishment of new sacurity order in the region, which contributes to the consolidation of peace and stability in the world.

Defense Minister Tours Quang Nam-Danang Province

BK2901100392 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jan 92, P 1

[VNA report]

[Text] During his recent tour of the central and central-highland provinces, General Doan Khue, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of national defense, also visited Quang Nam-Danang Province where he worked with the provincial party committee and people's committee, the 5th Military Region command, and the provincial military command. The comrade general was briefed on the achievements recorded by people of Quang Nam-Danang in various domains in 1991, particularly since the provincial party organization congress.

In 1991, apart from the achievements in the agricultural and industrial fields, the province did not have to appease hunger among the people, especially those in mountainous districts, during the preharvest lean period—in previous years the province had had to use as many as 300-400 metric tons of grain to stave off hunger. Television relay stations have already been set up in the two mountainous districts of Hien and Tra Mi. Meanwhile, the other two districts, Giang and Phuoc Son, are speeding up the construction of their television relay stations so that they can be used in time for Tet.

Addressing the comrade leaders of the province, General Doan Khue said:

To continue accelerating economic, political, cultural, and social development, Quang Nam-Danang must successfully achieve a high degree of unanimity in leadership, along with consolidating party work. Particularly in the forthcoming conference of its party committee, the province must continue consolidating unity. This is because unity can serve to link the cause of the party closely with the masses.

On this occasion, the Ministry of National Defense donated 30 million dong to the province. The 5th Military Region command also collected 20 million from cadres and combatants to help victims of the tornado on 28 December 1991 in the province.

General Staff Chief Attends Navy Conference

BK2901161992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Jan 92

[Text] The Navy recently held a conference to review and appraise its 1991 work and discuss orientations and tasks for 1992. Senior Lieutenant General Dao Dinh Luyen, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and chief of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA] General Staff attended and addressed the conference.

In 1991, units of the Navy in the land, coastal areas, and on islands effectively strengthened their unity, overcame numerous difficulties, and fulfilled all assigned tasks, thanks to their efforts in improving training, in firmly grasping the political and ideological work, and in enhancing their sense of responsibility in the defense of the nation's territorial waters. All units fulfilled the training program and achieved the set targets last year. All key units have strengthened their combat readiness and improved their joint combat tactics, thereby being able to ensure security and success in the defense of national sovereignty.

Addressing the congress, General Dao Dinh Luyen commended the Navy for its achievements in 1991. He also pointed out shortcomings to be overcome in the days ahead. These include efforts to make the Navy stronger, strictly observe discipline, and promote the spirit of combat readiness. Concerning the 1992 tasks, the chief of the VPA General Staff stressed that the Navy must strive to enhance its capability and strive to satisfactorily carry out the campaign to ensure good maintenance of weapons and equipment. The force must also strive to build pure, strong party organization; build comprehensively strong units; and keep as many ships, vehicles, and weapons in good order as possible, thus serving as a base for the Navy to fulfill its political and defense tasks in 1992.

Australia

Inflation at 28-Year Low of 1.5 Percent for 1991

BK2901093692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 29 Jan 92

[Text] Canberra, Jan 29 (AFP)—Inflation in Australia hit a 28-year low of 1.5 percent for the year to December 31, according to official figures released Wednesday.

The Bureau of Statistics reported that prices rose by 0.9 percent in the three months to the end of December, giving Australia an inflation rate of 1.5 percent for calendar 1991.

"This inflation figure is a great result overall, but the markets also know the figure is an on-off," said Fay Richwhite economist John Short. The bureau said the result compared with a rate of 6.9 percent for calendar 1990 and 3.3 percent for the 12 months to the end of September.

It was the lowest 12-month rate since 1.0 percent was recorded for the 12 months to March 31, 1964.

The Treasury's measure of underlying inflation put the yearly rate at 3.4 percent, down from 3.7 percent.

Commonwealth Bank economist Bruce Freeland said: "This low inflation figure is the reward for the pain we have been through with the recession, but we need to make sure we don't throw it away."

Prime Minister Paul Keating is due to deliver an economic statement to revive the economy in late February or early March.

Economists say he could spend up to two billion Australian dollars (1.5 billion U.S.) in capital works, with the possibility of a tax cut, to stimulate growth.

Analysts said the 1.5 percent rate should be regarded as an aberration due to a number of unusual facts, predominantly lower oil prices caused by cessation of hostilities in the Gulf war. The Commonwealth Bank said in an analysis: "As the economy begins to pick up slowly during 1992, and as the effects of the recent depreciation of the Australian dollar begin to flow through, the recorded rate of inflation is expected to increase to around three percent to four percent during 1992."

The Australian dollar moved up to 74.59 U.S. cents shortly after the release before closing locally at 74.68 U.S. cents from Tuesday's finish of 74.18 U.S. cents.

Australian Chamber of Commerce chief economist Brent Davis said low inflation must not be compromised by a "dash for growth" in the forthcoming economic statement.

"Holding our inflation rate to the ballpark region of our major trading partners will require continued wage moderation, accelerated micro-economic reform and the absence of sizeable downward movements in the currency," Davis said.

March 10-year bond futures dropped through support levels in early afternoon trade to close at an 89.770 cent session low.

The contract closed Tuesday at 89.945 cents, but traded in a volatile range to touch a 90.070 high in early trade.

Commonwealth 10-year bonds ended at 10.23 percent, having gained almost 100 basis points since official interest rates were cut by the same amount to 7.5 percent on January 8.

The November 2001 bond was then trading at 9.27 per cent.

Treasurer John Dawkins said in a statement the government welcomed the fall in inflation.

"The reductions in inflationary expectations will help sustain a lower inflation rate," Dawkins said.

"The government is aware that continued low inflationary expectations are necessary for Australia to permanently lock in low inflation," he said.

Papua New Guinea

Namaliu Welcomes ASEAN Free Trade Moves

BK3001022992 Hong Kong AFP in English 0144 GMT 30 Jan 92

[Text] Port Moresby, Jan 30 (AFP)—Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) observer Papua New Guinea welcomed here Thursday moves by the grouping to encourage free trade.

Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu, who attended the ASEAN summit in Singapore this week, said its decisions on free trade were "historic" and would open up great opportunities for export-oriented countries such as Papua New Guinea. "This decision, and the broad support for a world free trade environment, will be widely welcomed among countries threatened by continued restrictions on the free movement of trade," Namaliu said in a statement. "The decisions taken in Singapore are historic, for Southeast Asia and for the world," he said.

Namaliu said that because Papua New Guinea was the only country privileged to enjoy observer status at ASEAN, it was in a unique position to benefit from trade and tariff reforms.

He said Papua New Guinea would make full use of the opportunity given its assured growth in exports of minerals, oil and gas, agriculture and fisheries. "If we are to take advantage of the new export opportunities the ASEAN forum's decisions will open up, then we must keep up with the impressive record these countries have established, and are determined to improve on," he said.

Namaliu said the ASEAN decision would give added impetus to the successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which are now at a crucial stage.

"The commitment by the summit to the principles of free trade and an early and successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round is totally shared by PNG," Namaliu said. "ASEAN is a forum of growing influence and respect, comprising nations among the fastest-growing in the world," he added. "Papua New Guinea is privileged to enjoy a special association with ASEAN, and with each member country."